The New-York Times.

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THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

Great Excitement in Financial Circles in London and Paris.

The Situation Still Unchanged on the Spanish Question.

France Persists in Her Demands, and Prussia Delays a Reply.

"England Will Exhaust Every Means to Prevent War."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Answer of Prussia not yet Received—The French Press—Rumors of Movements to be Suppressed—The Emperor to Take Command in Case of War.

PARIS, July 11.—Up to a late hour last night Prussia's definitive answer had not been received, but was momentarily expected. The city is greatly excited. The Bourse opened active and excited. Rentes, 72 francs, 10 centimes. The *Moniteur de Soir* announces that it will no longer give publicity to the movement of troops, and exhorts the other journals to adopt a similar rule. The *Constitutionnel* says: It is rumored today that the King of Prussia has approved the candidature of Prince HOHENZOLLERN. The *Figaro* pretends that the King is willing enough to aid the affairs of Spain, but less so regarding the guarantees requested of him. The *Avenir* says, in case of war, the Emperor will command in person, with the Prince Imperial attached to his Staff. The project of a law is to be submitted to the Corps Legislatif, prescribing the limits to which the Press shall confine itself in publishing details of military preparations and movements. The *Global* says the horses of the Emperor have been sent to the frontier.

Duke Grammont in the Corps Legislatif—Results of the Negotiations Not Yet Made Public—France Sent on the Offensive—Prince Leopold at Ems—The Dance Against France.

PARIS, July 11—Later.—In the Corps Legislatif, today, the Duke DE GRAMMONT declared that the Government understood the impatience of the Chambers and the nation, but could not yet make known the result of negotiations. It awaited an answer, upon which its movements would depend. All the foreign Governments to which it had addressed itself appreciated the legitimate complaint of France. He hoped that all would soon be known to the Chambers, but today he must appeal to the patriotism and sense of policy of each member. M. ARAGO replied that, as he desired as much as any one to hear pacific declarations, he must ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs whether among the questions awaiting solution there were not some which had nothing to do with the case of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, and, if so, he must conclude that the Government only sought a pretext for war. The clamors of the majority prevented the Duke DE GRAMMONT from making a reply. It is asserted that France will not consent to a Congress of the Powers until Prussia has yielded on the question of Prince LEOPOLD's candidacy. It is reported that a telegraphic dispatch was sent yesterday from Ems to the Emperor by Count BENEDETTI. It was so altered by the Prussian telegraphers that little of it could be deciphered. The only part which could be understood was to the effect that Prince LEOPOLD had received the consent of the King of Prussia to his acceptance of Gen. PRIM's offer. Prince LEOPOLD is at Ems, and assists in the councils held there by the King and his Ministers. M. PAUL DARCIS left for Ems last night with the last instructions for Minister BENEDETTI. Count BENEDETTI complains of the articles in the *Constitutionnel*. It is claimed that the Danes are enthusiastically in favor of war against Prussia.

The French Bourse Depressed by the Silence of Prussia—Cabinet Meeting at St. Cloud.

PARIS, July 11—Evening.—It is not known that any answer has yet been received from Prussia. The delay depresses the Bourse, and rentes have declined 60c. 45c. Members of the Cabinet were at St. Cloud all day in close consultation with the Emperor.

Effect upon the Market in London and Liverpool—Wide Fluctuations in the Price of Securities—Opinion of the Times on the Questions Involved.

LONDON, July 11.—The markets of London and Liverpool are affected decidedly today, for the first time since the opening of the Hohenzollern question. A complete panic exists, both here and at Liverpool, as is shown in the following comparison of the prices of securities just made (1 P. M.) with the closing figures of Saturday evening:

	Saturday evening.	Monday morning.
American bonds, 5-20s, 1862	89¾	86¾
American bonds, 5-20s, 1865, old	89¾	86¾
American bonds, 5-20s, 1867	87¾	84¾
American bonds, 10-40s	87¾	84¾
Consols	92¾@9¾	91¾
Illinois Centrals	113	111

It is proper to state, however, that a large share of the present uneasiness is to be ascribed to the approaching settlement and the expectation of the bankers contracting their accommodations. Breadstuffs are firmer, and there is an advance in the price of American wheat. Dispatches from the various European capitals this morning announce that the excitement is generally increasing, particularly in moneyed circles, and all sorts of securities have declined heavily. The London *Telegraph*, in its article this morning on the general uneasiness, says:

"The war panic might die out, only men known to be in the Emperor's confidence are selling heavily."

The *Times* has a strong article on the Spanish question this morning, wherein it says:

"It is still possible to look calmly at the future. The Ministers must seek to impress France with the extravagance of its pretensions and susceptibilities in the absence of real danger. Eventual war is only too probable, yet such hesitation have passed without collision, as in 1840 and 1859. The 'balance of power' is undeserving a thought; the real issue is the possession of the left bank of the Rhine, and the contest would last until one or other became exhausted. Civilization has everything to lose in such a struggle. France is clearly in the wrong. Prussia denies the responsibility France charges to her. France refuses to accept the disclaimer. How can France object to any arrangement Spain considers within her own competence? Neutral Powers must act instantly, unitedly and firmly to prevent, if possible, a collision."

The same paper in its money article deplores the damage inflicted on French credit by the long-continued excitement. The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the case is complicated by the awkward consequences of OLLIVIER's declaration to the Corps Legislatif, of what France would and would not endure, in regard to the nomination of Prince LEOPOLD. It is difficult now for Prussia to withdraw, or modify her policy.

LONDON, July 11—5 P. M.—The feeling is much quieter both here and at Paris, and the impression is fast gaining ground that the question between Prussia and France will be settled without resorting to extreme measures. Securities of all kinds have advanced several per cent since morning, and the tendency is still upward. American '62s, which were 86¾ at 1 o'clock, have risen ¾, and the other funds have advanced proportionately. A much better feeling prevails at the Paris Bourse. All o'clock rentes rose 50 francs at sunrise—a very decided advance.

The Opinion in the British Parliament—England for Peace—Her Power to be Used to this End.

LONDON, July 11.—In the House of Lords, this afternoon, Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to a question of Lord MALMESBURY'S, said, France had announced her determination to resist the election of Prince LEOPOLD. Her Majesty's Government, in communication with other Powers, was using every effort to prevent a rupture between France and Prussia. Nothing had occurred to show that any hostile sentiment existed on the part of Germany. Mr. OTWAY, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question, said England had not expressed herself favorably on the selection of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN for the Spanish throne. Mr. GLADSTONE added that his information had taken the Government by surprise. France had threatened to proceed to extremities; and should the persist in executing her threat, Her Majesty's Government would exhaust every means to prevent war upon a case so little warranting it.

The Baltic Fleet—Reported Activity on the Part of Prussia Contradicted.

LONDON, July 11.—The *Times* has just received a telegram dated at Berlin today, announcing that the reports previously far-carried from there, touching naval preparations at the Baltic ports, are unfounded. There is no undue activity on the part of the Prussian navy and no popular excitement in Berlin. A pacific solution of the question at issue between France and Prussia seems to be confidently expected everywhere.

PLYMOUTH, July 11.—Several Prussian ironclads which were riding at anchor in this harbor received orders yesterday to proceed to the Baltic. Today those orders were revoked, and the vessels will visit Cherbourg, France, immediately.

The Demands Contained in the French Note to Prussia—English Rumors About to Exist—The French Army Under Marching Orders.

LONDON, July 11.—The French note to Prussia makes two demands, one for the disavowal of Prince LEOPOLD's candidacy by Prussia, and the other for the withdrawal of the Prince's name in connection with the Spanish crown. Prussia's answer in France is expected tomorrow. Special English envoys have gone to Ems, Paris and Madrid. The Queen of Prussia has arrived at Ems, to use her influence in the preservation of peace. The army at Paris has received orders to march to the Moselle, and six transports at Toulon have steam up, ready to sail for Algiers to bring back troops. The Imperial Guards are to constitute the First Corps d'Army, which will be commanded by Marshal BAZAINE, with Gen. COURTAL DE CISSEY, Chief of Staff, and headquarters at Metz. Marshal MACMAHON has been ordered from Algeria to take command of the army which is to operate on the Rhine. Gen. LEBRUN will be his chief-of-staff, and Generals FROSSARD and BOURBAKI will march with him. The Count DE PALIKAO, with CHANGARNIER and other generals will act on the Spanish frontier. Orders have also been sent to Cherbourg to prepare a fleet to transport thirty thousand troops, whose destination is Hamburg and the North Sea.

Duke Grammont Warned to "Take Care"—Convocation of the North German Parliament.

BERLIN, July 11.—The *North German Gazette* says the words used by the Duke DE GRAMMONT, in the Corps Legislatif, last week, were a provocation rather than the prudent language of a statesman. If this was the object of the Minister, he had better take care. One of the semi-official journals this morning has an article stating that France persists in her insult to Prussia in holding Prussia answerable in the Hohenzollern matter. The policy of Spain was adopted without any foreign prompting. The North German Parliament has been summoned to give Prussia her answer.

Regent Serrano Disclaims all Action in the Matter—The Press of Spain—Feeling in Portugal.

MADRID, July 11.—It is stated that at an interview on Saturday the Regent SERRANO told Baron MERCIER, the French Minister, that as a rule he never interfered with nominations for the throne, as he desired that it should not be said of him that he wished to retain the Regency; and he added, that in the affair of Prince LEOPOLD he had acted as in all previous cases. The Regency has renewed its declaration that the choice of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN was dictated by no hostility to France. The Republican newspapers of Spain blame the Government for the present crisis and think the immediate proclamation of a Republic the best reply to France. The *Imparcial* insists that the French aim is to force Prince ALFONSO upon the Spanish throne.

LISBON, July 11.—The candidature of Prince HOHENZOLLERN, and the trouble that has grown out of it, causes the greatest excitement here. There have been several meetings of the Ministers occasioned by the exciting telegrams from London and Paris.

EUROPE.

The Labor Strike at Mulhouse—16,000 Men Idle—American Naval Officers at Brussels—The Pope's Influence in the Council at Rome.

PARIS, July 11.—The strike at Mulhouse continues, and nearly 16,000 workmen remain idle. The manufactory of the Messrs. JOURDAIN there has been destroyed by fire. It is not known whether the fire was accidental or the work of an incendiary. Some 2,000 troops have been posted in and around the town, but as yet there have been no serious outbreaks.

BRUSSELS, July 11.—The Admiral and officers of the American squadron have arrived here, and have been warmly received. The Admiral awaits the arrival of a party of American military engineers with a view of inspecting the fortifications of this and other cities.

LONDON, July 11.—The *Giornale di Roma* denies that any coercive pressure has been brought to bear by the Pope on the members of the Council, and declares that the Holy Father has shown only patience and forbearance.

Another Railway Collision in England—Destructive Storm—The Dead Woman Convict—Arrival of the Savannah at the Scilly Islands.

LONDON, July 11.—In a railroad collision near Carlisle, yesterday, two persons were killed and several injured.....A heavy storm prevailed in Lancashire, yesterday, which caused freshets on all the streams. The mills suffered severely, and a large quantity of other property was destroyed. It is reported that some lives were lost, whole houses, with their inmates, having been carried away by the flood. Several counties were filled with water.....The Government has delivered the remains of the late Fenian convict THOMPSON, into the hands of his friends, who have given a pledge that no unusual display shall be made at the funeral.....The United States sloop-of-war *Savannah*, the practice ship of the Annapolis Naval Academy, arrived off the Scilly Islands at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. LOWE have accepted the invitation of the Lady Mayoress to a banquet at the Mansion House on the 20th instant.

M. de Lesseps Tendered the Freedom of London—The Irish Riots—Conspiracy in Spain.

LONDON, July 11.—The Corporation of London has tendered to M. DE LESSEPS the freedom of the City.....No confirmation of the reported massacre of Christians in China has yet reached here, either by way of Russia or India, and no official reports whatever have been received by either the French or English Governments.

DUBLIN, July 11.—Riots are threatened in the north of Ireland, and the Police and troops are concentrating in that quarter.

MADRID, July 11.—A conspiracy has been discovered here, the object of which was to declare a republic. The leaders have been arrested.

CUBA.

Arrival of the Cable Fleet at Cienfuegos—The Work to Commence at Once—Important News of the Revolution.

HAVANA, July 11.—A telegraphic dispatch from Cienfuegos, announces the arrival at that port, yesterday, of the Telegraph fleet, sent by the Cuba Company's contractors, the Messrs. Reid, and the British men-of-war Vixen. The work of laying the cable will be immediately commenced by the *Dacia* and *Buffalo*. During an engagement lately, near Moron, between the Spaniards and insurgents, Lieut. PATINO of the Spanish army, and eighteen soldiers were killed. Seventeen insurgents were also killed. Col. ROYAL attacked the same body of insurgents on the 7th inst., killing thirty-one of their number.....Great excitement exists throughout the Island over European complications.

THE INDIANS.

The Reported Raid on South Pass City Confirmed—Further Particulars—The Wedding Was Serious Affair to an Army Officer.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Commissioner PARKER is in receipt of a report from Gen. J. A. CAMPBELL, of Wyoming, dated Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, July 6, inst., stating that the Indians made a raid on South Pass City, in the Sweet Water mining district, on the 25th ult., where they killed three citizens and stole a large number of horses, mules and cattle. The names of the murdered men are Dr. R. S. BABB, Justice of the Peace, HARVEY MORGAN and JEROME MASON. The bodies of the men were found the day after the raid. Dr. BABB's body was found with his head under the wheel of a wagon, the torn condition of the sod around him giving evidence that he had been scalped, and placed in that condition while yet alive, and that he died in extreme agony. HARVEY MORGAN was scalped, had an iron bolt driven through his head, and the tendons of his body extracted for bow-strings. The Indians escaped with the captured stock.....On the 16th ult. the Indians made a descent on a ranche owned by OLIVER LAMBRAUX, on the road between Point of Rocks Station and Sweet Water, mortified Mr. LAMBRAUX and drove off his stock. The repeated raids made by the Indians upon these settlements are having a serious and depressing effect upon their prosperity. Already during he season, eleven citizens have been killed and $2,000 or $3,000 worth of stock captured. Life and property are so insecure outside of the immediate vicinity of the towns that no attempt is made to prospect for new mines, and the Indians appear to be determined to cause the abandonment of the whole settlement. The Indians engaged in these depredations are variously reported as Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes.....Lieut. F. D. GARRETT, in charge of the special agency for the Sac and Fox Indians, at Toledo, Iowa, reports to Commissioner PARKER, under date of the 7th of July, that while returning to his agency from a pursuit of parties selling whisky to Indians, in Lama City, Wis., his horses became frightened and ran away, upsetting the buggy and injuring the Lieutenant severely, causing a dislocation of his right arm near the shoulder joint, which, at the date of the report was very painful.

BASE-BALL.

The Mutuals Win their First Game—Victory of Harvards at Princeton—The White Stockings Again Defeated.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—There was a large attendance this afternoon to witness the game of base-ball between the Mutual Club, of New-York, and the Maryland Club, of Baltimore. The game was won by the Mutuals by a score of 21 to 10, as follows:

Mutuals	3	0	5	0	1	3	3	6	1—21
Marylands	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	4	0—10

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 11.—The match game of base-ball today between the Harvards and the Baltords of this city, resulted in favor of the Harvards by a score of 30 to 7.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The game of base-ball between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the Athletics, of this city, attracted a crowd of about 5,000. Much time was wasted by a dispute about the selection of an umpire, and at one time the White Stockings were leaving the ground, but finally Mr. OSTERHELDS, of West Philadelphia, was agreed upon. It was settled that it should be a social game, in consequence of BURNS being put in as pitcher by the White Stockings. The Athletics were sent to the bat, their opponents having won the toss. The game was very tiresome, the pitching of BURNS being so wild that the Athletics had scarcely a chance at the bat. At the end of the fifth inning the White Stockings were 11 to the Athletics 5. In the sixth inning both were whitewashed. In the seventh, MYRTLE was sent in as pitcher, with CRAVEN as short stop, and the Athletics scored 7, making their score 12. The White Stockings then scored 0, making a tie. Both clubs were whitewashed on the eighth innings. On the ninth innings the Athletics scored 5 and the White Stockings nothing, making the game stand 17 to 12. The following is the score:

Athletics	1	0	5	0	5	0	7	0	5—17
White Stockings	0	5	1	2	0	1	0	0	0—12

The Ice Troubles at Hudson—No Compromise as yet Effected.

HUDSON, N. Y., July 11.—The war between the Knickerbocker and Washington Ice Companies, relative to the ice transported from near the Shaker village, over the Albany and Boston Railroad, to this city, is increasing. While the Knickerbocker Company holds possession of the docks with their barges, the Washington Company has possession of the ice. On Saturday a writ of replevin was served upon the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, upon which the Company gave bail in the sum of $4,000 and will retake the thirty-six car-loads of ice which is waiting shipment. This morning the Captains of the Knickerbocker barges were ordered by the Superintendent of Wharves to vacate, but they refused, asserting that they were ready to pay the required dues and hold their positions.

The Riot in Philadelphia—Two Engine Companies Disbanded—Losses at the Late Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—The newspapers are loud in their demands for a paid Fire Department, in consequence of the arsons and riots of yesterday, by the Volunteer Departments. The Good Will and the Philadelphia Engine Companies have been put out of service. The property destroyed by the Broad-street fire was valued at $100 000; the insurance is $40,000.

The Death of Charles Dickens—Meeting of Baptist Clergymen in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—About fifty Baptist clergymen, in obedience to a call, met here to consider the subject of certain pulpit eulogies on the late CHARLES DICKENS. Considerable discussion took place, from which it appears that the majority present deemed a special expression of opinion on the subject unsuited to the times, and the meeting dissolved after adopting the following:

Resolved, That the position of the Baptist pulpit of these and kindred days was not one for any formulation of our sentiments.

Rev. J. D. FULTON, who thought the Baptists were changing their views and falling into line with the hierarchy of other orthodox pulpits, was the only one voting in the negative.

CASUALTIES.

Dead and Wounded Arrivals—Accidents—Fatal Affray—Other Casualties.

RICHMOND, Va., July 11.—Miss KELLOGG, a young lady of great promise, was this afternoon drowned in the canal adjacent to Manchester, in this city. Her companion, Miss WOMACK, called for assistance, but the drowning girl sank to rise no more. The deceased was a daughter of Dr. KELLOGG, owner of BATH and Bellevidge springs, and was boarding, and accidentally got beyond her depth. Her struggles were noticed, and she was rescued, but all attempts to revive her failed.

NORWICH, Conn., July 11.—A sail-boat capsized, Sunday night, at 9 o'clock, near the New-London light-house, and two of the occupants, MICHAEL GALLAGHER and RICHARD MCGARTY, were drowned. The remaining two were saved by the exertions of the light-house keeper and two others. The men had become intoxicated in New-London, and by carelessness upset the boat.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11.—Three cars of a freight train on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, were wrecked near Albion station this afternoon, in consequence of a large stone falling from a car to the track. J. AITKIN, a workman, of this city, was killed.

The Cuban Question—Chinese to be Employed on a Cascade Railroad—Arrival of Labborers in St. Louis.

TORONTO, July 11.—It is understood one of the Contractors of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway left for San Francisco with the view of introducing coolie labor, the newly arrived emigrants having given so much trouble that to insure the completion of the contract a larger force will be required.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—Five hundred Chinese laborers arrived here today, and left for Memphis, whence they go to the interior of Tennessee to work on plantations. They were very quiet and orderly.

Riot in Sanders County, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., July 11.—The *Dispatch* has information of a serious riot in Lewis County. Pistols and knives were freely used. Three men were seriously wounded and a number of others more or less injured.....The Legislature adjourned to-night at midnight until Oct. 1.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 11.—There was a three-mile six-oared race, this morning, on the Connecticut, opposite Hatfield, between the Freshmen and University crews of Amherst College, which was won by the former in 19 minutes and 23 seconds—one minute ahead of the University crew.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11.—In South Kingston, on Friday night, REBECA SMITH, wife of SAMUEL SMITH, a farmer, took from their bed two children, aged respectively three years and eleven weeks, and drowned them in a rain-water cistern, and then drowned herself. The Coroner's Jury found that temporary insanity was the cause of Mrs. SMITH's conduct. The father was sleeping in the room with one five years old, and it was not awakened.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Four Japanese princes have arrived in this city from New-York en route for Japan.....A large number of cattle have died in this city from a disease one of the symptoms of which is ulcers under the skin.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 11.—Justice JAS. T. WALKER has declared the State law punishing the intermarriages of negroes and whites to be contrary to the Civil Rights act of Congress.

PETER VANDERMADE, a Hollander, and LUCY ANN BALDY, a mulatto, the two members of one family, were released from custody today and their marriage declared lawful.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—The Eleventh Regiment, of New-York, reached here this evening, and were received by the Twenty-fifth Regiment, of this city, and escorted to the Delavan House. The visitors go to Troy to-morrow.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11.—In Pascoag, on Friday evening, PETER WELSH was severely wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of FRANK HILTON.

THE CORONERS' DISAGREEMENT.

The Disgraceful Scene at Florence Scannell's House—Surrender of Donohue.

There were further developments in the disgraceful political wrangle of the Democratic factions over the corpse of FLORENCE SCANNELL yesterday. When Coroner ROLLINS and Dr. JOHN BEACH reached the house of deceased, about 4 o'clock, for the purpose of beginning the inquest, matters were in a very different condition than was expected. Capt. MCDONNELL had failed to comply with instructions, and so far from having taken possession of the house with a section of men, had only a solitary patrolman present, and Coroner FLYNN was found in full possession of the corpse, upon which his Deputy, Dr. SHIRK, was already making the post-mortem. A large crowd of the Scannell faction was gathered in the street in front of the residence, which was itself filled with others of the relatives of the dead. Coroner ROLLINS with Dr. BEACH, easily gained access to the house, but when he attempted to enter the room in which the post-mortem was being held, he was rudely opposed. Finally, however, Coroner ROLLINS gave orders from within to admit him, which being done something very like an altercation occurred between the two Coroners. ROLLINS reminded FLYNN that he had first obtained jurisdiction of the case, and had visited SCANNELL on the day of the shooting to take the antemortem statement, but that the wounded man had then refused to make any statement whatever, and had expressly declined to make a complaint against DONOHUE. FLYNN retorted that he had been called on Saturday to take and did take the ante-mortem statement of deceased which gave him jurisdiction, and he should keep it. SCANNELL, the brother of deceased, joined in the affair with his usual violence, telling Coroner ROLLINS he ought to be ashamed of himself for forcing himself into a house where he was not wanted, and in various ways ann words intimated a desire to pitch him into the street. At this time Dr. BEACH was very energetically at the post-mortem, and Coroner ROLLINS was obliged to retire with Dr. BEACH, and thus acknowledged defeat.

Thus far the young Democrats are successful in the bitter struggle for the dead body of SCANNELL, which both sides were anxious to possess as a means of offensive war. But the rival faction is not despairing, as can be shown by the fact that Coroner ROLLINS, before the arrival of his counsel, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, last evening returned to the City from Indian Harbor and surrendered himself to Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct. Both the fact of the surrender and the character of the counsel engaged Tammany chews as sarcastic as the rag, and it is probable that this inquest will be protracted, and a harmonious Coroner FLYNN summonse that in this case he will summon respectable citizens as jurymen, and such names as DELMONICO, STETSON and others, are mentioned. The inquest will be held at the Coroner's office, City Hall, but no day has yet been mentioned for the commencement. The jury will be impaneled today.

The medical aspect of this remarkable case is also unusually interesting. The post-mortem developed the fact that the bullet was found completely imbedded in the spinal chord, which circumstance, connected with the other medical facts of the case, will attract great attention in scientific circles.

Personal.

Gov. E. M. McCook, of Colorado, is at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. N. B. Forrest, of Memphis; Hon. W. B. Greenland, of Tennessee; Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington; Hon. George H. Pinch, of St. Paul, and Major Weeks, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Casement, of Ohio; Hon. S. C. Dodge, of Vermont; Hon. S. S. Kings, of Minneapolis; Capt. Abbott, of Yorkshire, and T. C. Bates, of New-Orleans, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. D. Burr, Esq., of Washington, and Hon. F. C. Chandler, of Boston, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Dr. D. W. Bliss, of Washington; Dr. W. E. Waters, of the United States Army; Hon. Lloyd Bowers, of Alabama, and John E. McDonough, Esq., of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS.

The steam-ship *City of Brussels*, which arrived here early yesterday morning, brings three days' later news than that received by the Hermann. We refer our readers to the Purser of the *City of Brussels* for the early delivery of valuable foreign files.

A Paris journal announcing the death of Mr. EVANS, of the firm of DENTIST & EVANS, remarks on that, in connection with Dr. EVANS, the well-known and popular and well-known dentist of Rue de Rivoli, the establishment has been transferred to Mr. EVANS, of the firm of DENTIST & EVANS, Work-house. He is said to be in a dying state.

The Empress, since his arrival at St. Cloud, has somewhat changed its habits. Instead of, as His Majesty discovered, and afterward took a walk in the private park. The Queen of Spain has also been made visitors.

The Paris Soir is published. Letter from day to day in its feuilleton. The translation is by M. CH. EDMOND DESCHAMPS. In France it seems to be firmly believed that living political personages are represented by the characters in Mr. DISRAELI'S story. The Emperor and Signor MASSIMO are; people are persuaded, to be recognized.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg announces the death in that city of M. BERNADAKI, the wealthy father-in-law of Baron DE TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, formerly French Ambassador in Russia. He leaves about thirty millions of francs, obtained by farming from the Government the brandy monopoly. In consequence of this office, his daughter was always received with coldness by the Russian aristocracy.

The following notice has been addressed to Atlantic steamship companies, captains, and owners of vessels: "The American yacht *Dauntless*, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., and the English yacht *Cambria*, JAMES ASHBURY, start from the Old Head of Kinsale on Monday, the 4th of July, on a race to the light-ship off Sandy Hook, New-York. In passing vessels at night the *Dauntless* will burn blue signal lights at bow and stern, and will throw up three blue rockets in quick succession. The *Cambria* will burn red signal lights and will throw up three red rockets. Vessels that may fall in with the yachts will confer a favor on the owners by reporting the fact on their arrival in port."

The Princess METTERNICH gave birth, on the 27th of June, at her villa at Bougival, to a daughter. As the date in the METTERNICH family are settled on heirs male, this little girl, who is the third daughter, did not meet with a hearty welcome. The Empress, who is very intimate with the Princess METTERNICH, had made up her mind that the baby would prove a boy, and did up the Christening robes which she presented to the mother with *flowers Prince Imperials*.

The American demand for popular preachers, says the *Athenæum*, supplies a hint of what may happen when international copyright confers on English authorship a marketable value across the Atlantic. It is said that Rev. NEWMAN HALL has declined an offer of £1,000 a year from a Chicago congregation. A new era will dawn for authors when American compete with English publishers for their favors.

The theatres of Brunn, in Austria, have been entirely burned down. The Italian Opera House alone were saved. The flames broke out half an hour before the time for opening the doors.

The store-house of the Zarnuell Theater, at Madrid, has also been destroyed by fire, with a loss of 800,000 francs, which will fall entirely on the proprietor, M. SALAS, as the dresses, scenery, &c., must have been removed from the house itself without due notice having been given to the insurance company.

According to advices received in Liverpool, the people of Maryland county have been for some time in a state of agitation approaching to revolution against the Government of Liberia, under President ROYE—in fact, the spirit manifested by the Marylanders in deposing the officers appointed by the Liberian Senate, taking possession of the Custom-house and large quantities of stores, and refusing to acknowledge the lawful and constituted authority of the republic. Up to the 9th inst. it was reported that the disloyalists had defied the proclamations of the Government, and that a petition had been sent to the President, in which a series of charges are made against the Government. At last accounts they had appointed a Collector of Customs, were managing matters on their own responsibility, and had actually asked the Government to acquiesce in what they were doing.

There was recently deposited, in the Prince's Dock Deadhouse, the body of Capt. GILBERT, master of the brigantine *Albert*, of New-Jersey. The vessel had been in port a few days before, and on the 23d ult., while off the Irish coast, Capt. GILBERT committed suicide in his cabin by hanging himself. The mate, HUGH DUNCAN, was desirous of proceeding on the voyage to Halifax but the crew refused to proceed any further with a dead body on board, and persisted in turning the ship's head back. She accordingly returned and anchored in the river, and the body was brought on shore. The deceased was about forty-six years of age, and previously to his death he wrote a long letter addressed to the mate, desiring all his effects to be preserved and given to his wife. No cause is ascribed for the rash act, except the bright sunshine at the time, the rough weather and the vessel making a little water. An inquest will be held on the body.

M. DE PRESSENSE, the well-known French Protestant preacher and writer, lately addressed a letter to the Czar, begging his Imperial Majesty to protect the Protestants of the Baltic provinces in the exercise of their rights against the prosecutions of the Orthodox Church. According to the *Memorial Diplomatique*, the Emperor invited M. DE PRESSENSE to a personal interview on the subject, and on Mid-Summer day that gentleman, accompanied by Baron GRELL, Geneva, and Prof. SAINT-HILLAIRE, Paris, received by His Majesty at the Castle of Berg, near Stuttgardt. The reception is said to have been very gracious, and the Emperor promised that those Protestants who have been compelled to abjure their faith in favor of the Greek Church should have full liberty to return to their own creed.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.

Full Text of Her Manifesto on the Occasion of Her Abdication.

The following is the full text of the manifesto of Queen ISABELLA on her abdication:

SPANIARDS: My long reign has seen many sad and crushing personal events; above all, for me, the glorious glory of our nation. The great progress realized while I ruled the destiny of our dear country, cannot make me forget that, loving peace and the increase of the public good, I ever saw my deepest and most cherished feelings, my noblest aspirations, and my most earnest wishes for the prosperity of Spain thwarted by acts independent of my will. As a child, thousands of heroes proclaimed my name with the cry of victory, and surrounded my cradle. As a girl I had no thought but to second proposals which appeared good and calculated to secure your happiness, but the bossed strife of parties allowed me time for the law and for the love of constant reforms to take root. As an age when reason is fortified by experience, there are certain reasons of men whom I would not oppose at the cost of your blood, more precious to me than my own. Have driven me to a foreign country, far from the throne of my ancestors, to this friendly, hospitable and illustrious land, but which is not my own country, the land of my children. Such is briefly the political history of thirty-five years, in which I have exercised the supreme representative powers of the people committed to my charge by God's law, by personal right and by national right. Reflecting upon this period, I cannot accuse myself of contributing with deliberate intention either to the evils laid to my charge, or to misfortunes which I was powerless to avert. Considering constitutional Queen, I have always respected the laws. A Spanish woman before all, and a loving mother, Spain's sons are all equally dear to me. The misfortunes which I could not prevent have multiplied by me as far as possible. Nothing, therefore, is more painful to me than to pardon and repress, and I contract nothing to prevent my subjects' tears from flowing for my cause. With desires and feelings that have nevertheless been vain to spare me, in my country or away from it, one bitter trouble embitters my life, caused by my entire sons, and according the designs of Divine Providence, I believe I can yet freely and spontaneously perform this last of my acts, all of which, without exception, have sought to promote your prosperity and to secure your tranquility. Twenty months have passed since I set foot upon foreign soil, oppressive of ills which, on their bitterness, malicious supporters of illegitimate aspirations, who have been condemned by the laws of the Kingdom, by the vote of many assemblies, by the right of victory, and by the declarations of the governments of civilized Europe, do not hesitate to endeavor to make me responsible. In these twenty months my afflicted soul has never ceased to bear the sufferings on which prove framed to never-forgotten spoils. Full of faith in its future, solicitous for its greatness, integrity and independence, desirous for the welfare of those who were once subjected to my government, forgetful of the offenses of those who do not know how to pardon, I am ready to renounce, as I now renounce, all my rights to the Spanish throne, in favor of my dearest son, Don ALFONSO DE BORBON Y AUSTRIA, Prince of Asturias, and I do it with the full and lawful sentiment of the Spanish people, by confirming on their honor and noble feeling the destiny of a traditional dynasty and the fate of a hundred years of glory. Hence, follows the abdication of the title of ALFONSO XII., ISABELLA preserving all civil rights, and the custody of ALFONSO while he is under age, and also the executive ruling by the Government and Cortes representing the legislative vote of the nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Disagreement over Cuba—The Fishery Difficulties to Threaten Peace.

From the London Daily News, June 28.

Mr. MADDOCK, the solicitor to Fenian, who stands committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, for being concerned with Rossiter, Pass, and others, in procuring a female witness, appeared, as Guildhall, yesterday, before Sir THOMAS GABRIEL, to put in bail for the appearance of the prisoner PIGOTT, pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice BLACKBURN, directing that he might be admitted to bail in two sureties of £500 and himself in £1,000. The first surety justified; but the second, although competent so far as means were concerned, had never seen the prisoner. He stated that he knew Mr. PIGOTT, Sr., and that he was very well; but he had never seen the prisoner. Mr. THOMAS GABRIEL said he could not take justification to become bail for PIGOTT. The bail said that Mr. DARLING had directly asked him, and Mr. BURNS, of the American Consulate, had asked him indirectly. Mr. THOMAS GABRIEL said he had no objection to accept the bail if Mr. POLLARD (or the Solicitor of the Treasury) would take the responsibility on himself. Mr. POLLARD said he had no desire to throw any difficulty in the way of accepting bail, but he really should not like to take upon himself the responsibility of accepting the bail of a man who had never seen the prisoner. He (Mr. POLLARD) knew, and, speaking for one of the Queen's counsel, he was perfectly willing to accept the bail. Sir THOMAS GABRIEL said another bail could be. Mr. MADDOCK said he saw the difficulty there was in it, but the point was not conceded. PIGOTT would have to lie in prison until the trial. He was here among strangers, where he knew nobody in a position sufficiently respectable to be surety for another. He would say that one of the prisoners, Mr. LOMASNEY, had put it for cannot obtain my bail, at least try to take my head. If you succeed in getting my body, and you bury it as I order you, place a tombstone with my name over it, and if you remain two or three years in our native place, take my bones into your house. When you meet rascal Beggars, leave them. Send them as much as you can, otherwise God will not permit the salvation of my soul. Ask my godmother, also Miss VASILIKA, and all the servants to forgive me from their long hearts, and ask Father ATHANASE to come personally to say grave and solemn mass, the benediction over his body, besides, ask all the peasants of Limoges-at to forgive me also from the bottom of their hearts. Farewell my wife with Mr. RIBOT-MANOLI. Go to him and give twenty-eight drachmas. Sell your cows and take mine for a keepsake. Write to the mother of Corfu, and also to ATHANASE. Tell them I implored her to forgive me. I left in the house of our master two muskets. Take them, sell them, and give the proceeds to the poor for the salvation of my soul. I salute you sweetly and as a brother, and I remain, your dear brother,

THOMAS IOANNOU.

GERMAN AMUSEMENTS.

Shooting Festivals at Williamsburg and Astoria—Grand Picnic at Jones' Wood.

At the Myrtle-avenue Park, Williamsburg, yesterday, the three days' shooting festival of the Long Island German Riflemen's Union, Capt. PETER ALSCOGN, President, commenced. This union, which was organized only a few months ago, consists of seven companies, as follows: Independent Schutzen Corps, of Brooklyn, Capt. CHAS. SCHUMIG; Brooklyn Schutzen Corps, Capt. PETER ALSCOGN; Brooklyn (E. D.) Schutzen Corps, Capt. J. H. DIEDICKS; East New-York Schutzen Capt. HENRY LUBS; Williamsburg Schutzengilde, Capt. FRED. HAUCK; Williamsburg Sharpshooters, Capt. Schaft Capt. CHAS. HOERNLE; South Brooklyn Sharpshooters, Capt. ANTON VON FRECHEN. The riflemen belonging to these societies, to the number of about 200, all in uniform, proceeded to the Park, where the day was spent in target shooting and various other amusements. In the latter part of the afternoon dancing commenced at the two platforms in the Park, and was continued during the evening. The festival will be continued today, and be concluded to-morrow. The best marksman of each company will be rewarded with a gold watch, and the best marksman of the Riflemen's Union with a gold medal worth $75.

At Mr. GERMANIA SCHNEIDER'S pleasure

CURRENT NOTES.

Illinois has 6,000 miles of railroads which, with equipments, cost $150,000,000.

Nearly 1,400 volumes were added to the Boston Public Library during the months of March, April and May.

A new daily paper is to be started at Portland, Oregon, under the title of the *Oregon Bulletin*.

Boston Common is put to still another use this season. There is "Sport" "preaching" on the hill, near the old Elm, every Sunday evening.

A boy in Allegheny, Penn., lost his upwards on the Fourth of July by the explosion of a firecracker, which had been accidentally thrown into his mouth.

They are boring away, night and day, in Terre Haute, Ind., at a depth of 1,500 feet, in the hope of striking a salt well.

A man in Albany bought an acre of land three years ago for $50, and during the present season has netted $2,000 for strawberries raised on it.

A respectable couple in Josephine County, Ind., often dress in negro costume, pass themselves off as a married pair, and take a wedding tour, for the sake of getting a wedding present from the ladies.

Pilchy as herd-laborers in Northern New-York this season. They say they are frequently by the wagon load from the Adirondacks to Saratoga to Kingston and Rondout.

The little town of Holyoke, Mass., by way of celebrating the Fourth of July, furnished to the country five new-born citizens on that day.

A negro woman has just died in East Tennessee, believed, says the report, to be 125 years old. Who believes it? It is a marvel how many times that old negro woman dies in the course of a year.

A new paper called the *News of the World*, has just commenced publication in San Francisco for circulation in Australia, New-Zealand, Tasmania, Honolulu and the Polynesian Islands.

A marble quarry has just been opened near Williamsport, Penn., which effects a fine-grained statuary marble as white as snow, and capable of taking a very high polish. It is said that this quarry is the only one of the kind known to exist.

The City of Richmond, Va., has entered into a contract with a man named TAYLOR, for the capture of all boys, dogs and goats found in the streets of that city for imprisonment and slaughter. What the poor animals have done to awaken the ire of the authorities does not appear.

A negro woman, near Chillicothe, Ohio, on going out to visit a neighbor lately, left her child sleeping on the bed, and, by way of security, tied it to the bed-post by a string fastened around the body. On her return, the child was hanging over the side of the bed by the neck, quite dead.

A noisy railroad meeting in Montreal the other day, caused a sudden stampede of the rats beneath the floor of the hall in which it was held. As many nearly as great as that led by the "Pied Piper of Hamelin" unceremoniously left the building to the monopolizing railroad men and betook themselves in all directions to the the cellars of the citizens.

The statue of Gov. JONATHAN TRUMBULL, by IVES, which is to grace the National Capital as one of Connecticut's contributions, has just been unpacked at the art gallery in New-Haven. It is of white marble, seven feet high, dressed in the costume of colonial times, with a cloak thrown over it in graceful folds. In the right hand is a manuscript scroll, with the inscription visible, "To the Continental Congress." It is to remain on exhibition in New-Haven for some days.

A hard character was arrested the other day in Chicago and taken to a photograph gallery, in order that a counterfeit presentment of his features might be obtained, for the adornment of the Police Head-quarters, and the information of the Police officers. The culprit objected, however, to being taken even by a photographer, and smashed the camera. Finding the supply of instruments on hand too great for the success of that proceeding, he took to smashing his own face, and soon disfigured it beyond all recognition.

Stories about the curious antics of lightning are plentiful this season. While a man in Elko, Nev., was recently at work on a telegraph wire, with the end of it in his hand, a flash struck the line some distance away, instantly split three of the man's fingers, passed up his arm, across his breast and down his side, darting out at his knee, leaving a blackened drab like a bullet-hole, and plunging into the ground. The man was knocked senseless, but soon recovered, and professed to feel all the better for the little shock. The sensation, he said, was not very painful, but seemed like the pricking of sharp pins.

A Last Spring the body of a man with a dark beard and bald head was fished out of the Connecticut River near Springfield, Mass., and identified as that of one ANTON ELSOM. It was buried amid the lamentations of Erinnan's friends and the commiseration of the citizens for the suicide of an industrious man who had just been thrown out of employment. Last week ERINNAN turned up, greatly to the consternation of his landlady, who accused him of being a ghost. He then learned for the first time of his own funeral and burial, but protested that he had never entertained such an idea as drowning himself.

Sensation in Randolph, Mass.—Elopement of a Bank Cashier with his Neighbor's Wife.

From the Boston Transcript, July 9.

A slight ripple was caused on the surface of Randolph society when it became known on Friday morning that on the day previous a well-known and highly respected citizen had mysteriously disappeared from town, together with the young wife of another citizen who moved in a respectable circle. As the parties' names were hawked from lip to ear through the usually quiet community the ripple increased to a wave, and the fact that the male sleeper held a high position in the only bank in the place led the unmarried portion to look sharply into the affairs of that institution, fearful that a defalcation, the natural outgrowth of such affairs, might prove a reality in this case.

The facts, so far as we have been able to hastily gather them from trustworthy sources, are these: On Thursday morning, Mr. HENRY STEVENS, the cashier of the Randolph National Bank, came to Boston on the Newport train, in company with his wife, ostensibly to select carpets for a new house he was about to furnish. Leaving Mrs. STEVENS at the carpet-dealer's to pursue her inquiries and make her choice, he made an excuse of down-town business of more or less urgency and departed. On the same day Mrs. MORTIMER, the young and esteemed wife of Mr. E. MORTIMER, Jr., also left Randolph, in company with her two very young children, for Boston, on a later train, however. She remained over one train at Braintree, the place of her nativity, and left her children with her relatives, stating that she intended to do a little shopping in the city, and proceeded there.

This is the last seen of or heard of either party by their friends or acquaintances, and previous circumstances, including either familiarities of manner and speech in which both had been seen to indulge in each other's company, lead to the strongest suspicions of their unlawful joint disappearance.

The gentleman is of fine personal presence, about forty years of age, and has been employed in various capacities in the bank from boyhood, serving in the capacity of cashier for the past twelve years. He has been considered perfectly trustworthy in every regard, and the officers of the Randolph and all associate banks have had the highest faith in his honesty. He has been married ten years, and to all outward appearance has lived in accord with his wife, by whom he has two interesting children.

Up to this morning a searching inquiry into the accounts of the bank have failed to elicit the shadow of an irregularity, but when the property and securities of the depositors are searched, there is no predicting the results of the investigation. The unfaithful lady is but twenty-five years old, and has been married seven years and three years. Her maiden name was LEAVITT, and, as before stated, she came from Braintree. One of eight children is a mere infant. She is the opposite of her recent partner in personal appearance, being quite plain, though her manner is agreeable, and her education well up to the New-England standard. She has gained some reputation as a soprano singer.

The direction in which the guilty pair have gone is one to cause each other's society away from the reach of the unsuspecting arm of the law, is of course mere matter of conjecture; but the quiet hints thrown out by the wise ones of the near little town that they have gone on a European trip are not at all improbable, as steamers leave New-York every day to cross the broad Atlantic. Though neither of the parties have the reputation of being overburdened with this world's goods, or filthy lucre, they undoubtedly have the wherewithal for an agreeable sojourn over the water.

Escapades of this nature are of so frequent occurrence in the aggregate that they are viewed lightly by the general public. This case cannot but cause a feeling of sincere sympathy for the father-in-law and infant children who have been left behind to realize the trauma that the manner of their parents' departure in a light that must strike them as being even worse than death; and the mournful effect the sad occurrence is regretted by every sincere observer of the circumstances, including either familiarities of manner and speech in which both had been seen to indulge in each other's company, lead to the strongest suspicions of their unlawful joint disappearance.

THE TURF.

The Saratoga Fall Meeting—The Proceedings of the Meeting—Summary of the Running—Saratoga for the Stakes—Summary of Yesterday's Sport.

The Saratoga race-meeting, the first Association of America, commenced on Thursday, and, notwithstanding the absence of many of the leading horses, the attendance was large, and the sport of a very interesting character. The Saratoga Association have in preceding years, that they can scarcely be surpassed by those of any other Association in the country, in the excellence of the arrangements, the character of the course, and the liberality of the prizes offered, and this year they have not fallen off in any of these respects, but, on the contrary, have improved greatly in the former. The course is a mile and a half in length, having grown into a grand-looking racing-field since the first meeting was held there, and the stabling will be found sufficient for the accommodation of all the horses entered for the various stakes. The grand stand, which is capable of seating 5,000 persons, is a handsome structure, and the view which it commands, looking down the valley, with the Kayaderosseras Mountains in the distance, is one of the finest in the country. The judges' stand is also a handsome building, and the quarters for all engaged in the sport are commodious and well arranged. The only drawback to the Saratoga course is the heavy nature of the ground, which is of a clayey character, and in wet weather becomes very deep and holding. This, however, is not considered a disadvantage by many of the horsemen, as it is supposed to test the stamina of the horses more severely than a lighter course. The track is a mile in length, and is in very good condition, although it has been somewhat cut up by the heavy rains which have fallen during the past week. The arrangements for the meeting, which commenced on Thursday, are under the management of Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY, the well-known pugilist, who has had considerable experience in the management of race-meetings, and who has evinced great energy and tact in the discharge of his duties. The following is a list of the officers of the meeting:

Judges—Messrs. Bowie, Livingston, Lorillard, Belmont, Kenner, Hunter and Travers.

Starter—Mr. Kenner.

Clerk of the Course—Mr. Hunter.

Assistant Clerk of the Course—Mr. Bowie.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. Morrissey.

Assistant Secretary—Mr. Bowie.

Following this race comes the great event—the Saratoga Cup. This is a race for all ages, two miles and a quarter, no entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added, and has forty-seven entries, making its value $6,350. Several of the youngsters that are entered in the Flash Stakes are also engaged in this race, and the result of the Saratoga Stakes. Among the entries we find the stock of the young Sarcastic-blood sires Kentucky, Alarmist, Asteroid, Fellowcraft, and Lecomte, who here make their first appearance on the turf, and with the prowess of the mild-mannered Censor, Bathed, Lodge, Lexington, Lightning, Asteroid, Revenue, Australian, Knowlson and War Dance.

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The first race is a Sweepstakes for all Ages mile and a quarter, $50 each, play or pay, with $750 added. There are fifteen entries, viz.: *Glenelg*, *William Tell*, *Viola*, *Sanford*, *Niagara*, *Narragansett*, *Kentucky*, *Parole*, *Dagger*, *Maggie B. B.*, *Cornelius*, *Dennis Doyle*, *Blarney Stone*, *Maggie A.*, *Lyonsky*, *Pagan*, *Ostrill* and *Dr. J.* 3 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Daily Morgan*. Of these, *Glenelg*, *Narragansett*, *Dagger*, *Nellie James* and *Blarney Stone* are certain not to start, and the most dangerous of the others appear to be *Glenelg*, *Niagara*, *Kentucky*, *Parole*, *Sanford*, *Cornelius* and *Pomeroy Pagan*. All these are very fast horses for this distance, but if *Cornelius* is in good form, and in his last year's form, we would couple him with *Maggie B. B.* to furnish the winner. *Last Year Mozart* will not win this stake, with *Cornelius* second and *Sanford* third; time, 1:47½, being the fastest on the ground we had ever been run in.

The third race is the Flash Stakes, for two-year olds, half a mile, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $600 added. There are twenty-two entries, viz.: Mr. BELMONT'S bay colt by *Lexington*, dam *Miss Slamerkin*, and His *Lordship* by *Kentucky*, dam *Lucy Fowler*; bay colt by *Lexington*, dam *Mannie Gray*; bay colt by *Lexington*, dam *Kentucky Belle*; bay colt by *Lexington*, dam *Lizzie Lucas*; bay colt by *Lexington*, dam *Emma Slamer

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1870.

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Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Hudson, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA GISELLE and BROTHER BILL AND ME, and GRAND BALLET.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Grand collection of curiosities on exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
LA SONNAMBULA (Burlesque Opera.) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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For the accommodation of business persons, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 23d-st., and at No. 30 Ann-st., between Broadway and Nassau-sts., at same rates as they charged at office of publication.
Mr. Messrs. DEKKER, HARMS & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications. Our power to do so is complete, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Continued excitement prevails in Paris on the Spanish throne question. In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, Duke GRAMMONT said that at present he could not make known the position of the negotiations. France, it is said, will not consent to a Congress of the Powers until Prussia has yielded on the Hohenzollern question. Prince LEOPOLD is at Ems, and assists at the council held there by the King and his Ministers. The horses of the Emperor, it is stated, have been sent to the front. In case of war, the Emperor, it is said, will command in person, with the Prince Imperial attached to his Staff. The Danes are reported to be strongly in favor of a war against Prussia. The North German Parliament has been summoned to give France her answer. The *Gazette* says Duke GRAMMONT's words in the Corps Legislatif last week were "a provocation rather than the prudent language of a statesman," and if this was his object, "he had better take care." In Spain the Regency has renewed the declaration that the choice of Prince LEOPOLD was dictated by no hostility to France. The *L'Imparcial*, of Madrid, insists that NAPOLEON is endeavoring to elevate Prince ALFONSO to the throne. SERRANO, it is said, stated to the French Minister in an interview, that he never interfered with a nomination for the throne, in order that he might not be accused of wishing to retain the Regency, and in this matter he had acted as usual. In London and Liverpool the markets were very much affected yesterday, and United States bonds fluctuated two per cent., becoming strong in the afternoon as a more reassuring feeling prevailed. The London *Times*, in a long article on the subject, says that the neutral Powers must prevent a war which it claims would be a blot upon the civilization of the age. France is thought to be in the wrong. The subject was introduced into Parliament last evening, and in both Houses every assurance was given that the English Government would exert all its power to procure a peaceful solution of the difficulty. Advices from Berlin received in London deny the reported naval activity in the Baltic on the part of Prussia, and state that the orders to the ironclads of that country which were at Plymouth to proceed to the Baltic, have been revoked. In Lisbon the events of the past few days have caused great excitement, and several Cabinet meetings have been held.

EUROPE.

Two thousand troops have been dispatched to Mulhouse, France, the scene of the last laborers' strike. There has been no serious outbreak as yet, but 16,000 men remain idle. JORDAN's manufactory, in that city, has been destroyed by fire, whether the work of an incendiary or not is unknown....The prices of law fixing the limits to which the Press shall confine itself in publishing details of military movements, is to be discussed in the Corps Legislatif....The Admiral and officers of the American Squadron have arrived at Brussels, France, and been warmly received. The naval practice-ship, *Scamander*, is at the Scilly Islands ....The *Giornal di Roma* denies that any undue pressure has been brought to bear by the Pope to influence the Fathers present at the Ecumenical Council in their votes on the infallibility dogma.. Lancashire, England, was visited with a heavy storm on Sunday, which flooded the country, did great damage to the mills and other property, and caused the loss of several lives....In a railway collision near Carlisle, on Sunday, two persons were killed and several injured....The remains of the Fenian convict, THOMPSON, has been delivered to his friends under a promise that there shall be no unusual display at the funeral.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of Messrs. ANTHONY and CRAGIN, re-elected for seven years, were presented. Among the bills passed was one placing at the disposal of the Executive bronze for an equestrian statue of the late Secretary RAWLINS. The bill providing for the confirmation of titles to purchases of land sold for taxes in the Southern States led to considerable debate, but was finally passed. At 12:30 P. M. the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill was taken up; various amendments was agreed to, among them one appropriating $150,000 for a barge office in this City. An amendment providing for the payment of amounts due and to become due for contract work on the New-York Post-office, was adopted. Also, after discussion, an amendment appropriating $200,000 for a fire-proof extension to Winders building in Washington, for the use of the War Department. Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate went into Executive Session. After remaining in session, with a brief recess, until 9:40 o'clock, the consideration of the bill was resumed, and the remaining amendments reported from Committee adopted, and the Senate, at 10½ P. M., adjourned. In the Executive Session the New-York Federal nominations were discussed, and confirmed almost unanimously.

In the House but comparatively little work was done. Although so late in the session, a large number of new bills were introduced. The only important one of these was offered by Mr. MUNGER, and is in relation to the protection of the laboring classes against Chinese immigration. A resolution declaring the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution duly ratified, and therefore binding upon the several branches of the General Government and that of the States and Territories, was adopted. The Senate amendments to the Naturalization bill were concurred in, and the bill now goes to the President. The bill exempting from tax on manufactured pork-packers and those engaged in other branches of the pork trade, was passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was disposed of, such of the Senate amendments as were not concurred in being referred to a conference committee. A conference committee was also appointed on the Tax and Tariff bill. The Senate joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of Indian delegations visiting Washington was passed, after some debate. In the Kentucky Contested Election case, THOMAS vs. KNOX, the minority report giving the latter, the sitting member, the seat, was adopted. The case of Mr. WAGAR of Virginia, claiming his seat as a member at large, was also disposed of, the majority report denying him right to a seat being agreed to. Pending a discussion as to taking up the bill in reference to the appropriation for the Delaware Breakwater, the House at 4½ P. M. adjourned.

GENERAL.

About fifty Baptist clergymen, pursuant to a call, met in Boston, yesterday, to consider the subject of pulpit eulogies on the late CHARLES DICKENS. After debate, it was committed that no special expression of opinion was called for.

The White Stockings, of Chicago, were defeated in Philadelphia, yesterday, by the Athletics, in a game of base-ball, by a score of 17 to 12.

Miss KILLDUFF, daughter of Dr. KILLDUFF, of Philadelphia, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the Broad-street Natatorium, while bathing, having gone beyond her depth.

One of the contractors of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway of Canada is reported to have left for California for the purpose of procuring Chinese laborers.

Five hundred Chinamen arrived at St. Louis yesterday, from which they are to go into the interior to work on plantations.

The Yale Freshmen Boat Crew, which is to race with the Freshmen Crew of Harvard, on the 23d inst., are now training. WALTER BROWN, of Portland, is the "coach."

ELIZA A. SMITH, of North Kingston, R. I., while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, took her two children, aged respectively three years and eleven weeks old, from their bed on Friday night and drowned them in a rain-water cistern. She afterwards drowned herself. Her husband, sleeping in another bed at the time, was not awakened.

The property destroyed by the Broad-street fire, in Philadelphia, was valued at $150,000. Owing to the riots which occurred among the firemen in that city on Sunday, a paid department is called for. In consequence of the trouble two of the companies have been dismissed the service.

The *Colonial Standard*, of Kingston, Jamaica, states that a smart shock of earthquake was felt in Bridgeport, Barbadoes, at about 7½ o'clock, on the night of the 6th.

Reports received at Washington under date of Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, July 4, give the details of the Indian raid on South Pass City on the 30th ult., in which three citizens were killed, and the bodies of the victims afterward discovered terribly mutilated.

A serious riot in Louisa County, Va., is reported, in which three men were dangerously wounded and a number of others more or less injured. Pistols and knives were used freely.... The Virginia Legislature adjourned last night until the first of October.

The Department of Docks had a meeting yesterday, and received reports concerning the unsafe condition of a number of docks of the City; also, a communication from FERRIS COOPER relative to the employment of unskilled laborers.

The Gold market was greatly excited yesterday over the war news from Europe, and early in the morning Gold was sold as high as 113¾. The price fell off during the day in consequence of pacific rumors.

The Mayor, yesterday, sent a communication to the Common Council calling their attention to the necessity of redistricting the City so that no election district shall contain more than 4000 voters. An ineffectual attempt was made to reconsider the resolution to affix somebody's patent gas-burner to each of the public lamps.

HENRY GALWAY, a defendant in the anti-gambling fraud suit, was examined yesterday before Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

The Threatened War.

We have no very decisive news to record this morning in relation to the difficulty between France and Prussia, but it is as difficult as ever it was to understand how the misunderstanding can be settled without war. France has acted within the last two days in a manner which implies that she does not desire, and will not have, peace. She has dictated terms to Prussia which could scarcely be accepted without humiliation, and she has acted in anticipation that these terms will be rejected. Almost before her ultimatum was dispatched, she began to make active preparations for hostilities. This may be nothing more than an idle menace, but if so NAPOLEON has been guilty of an aberration which will go far to justify the belief that he is no longer master of his own actions. The probability seems rather to be that there are certain circumstances not yet fully known to the world in connection with the Hohenzollern affair. The Emperor of the French may have proofs before him that Prussia was the means of bringing Prince LEOPOLD forward in pursuance of some deeply laid intrigue. A conference of the Great Powers might elicit the truth on the subject, but France will not agree to such a conference until Prussia has compelled Prince LEOPOLD to withdraw his pretensions. This leaves the dispute where it stood a week ago, and seems to exclude that friendly intervention on the part of England which, as Mr. GLADSTONE assured the House of Commons yesterday, the British Government was anxious to offer.

The uncompromising course pursued by France has not met with the approval of the English Ministry, but if NAPOLEON has made up his mind that the trial of strength between France and Prussia had better take place at once, the remonstrances of Great Britain would not change his purpose. The French people are evidently with him, and perhaps there is no independent Power in Europe which would sincerely regret to see Prussia reduced from her present foremost position. There is every reason to believe that even if Prussia gave way in reference to Prince LEOPOLD, France would at once demand fresh "guarantees." This programme indicated by the official *Moniteur*, opens up a field for negotiation such as might well suit all "friendly offices" at defiance. If persevered in, it would leave Prussia no choice but an appeal to arms. The truth seems to be that NAPOLEON is quite resolved to ascertain whether France or Prussia is to play the part of dictator in Europe. England has more and more withdrawn herself from all such rivalries, and her voice would consequently be little regarded. If she will have perpetual peace, she must pay the price of the lessening in relative power and influence.

The Treasury and the Gold Market.

Caution is at all times a most desirable quality in a Secretary of the Treasury; at the present moment it is imperatively needed. Theories as we may in reference to the improvement of our national credit, and our comparative exemption from the immediate effects of a financial shock in Europe,—this at least is clear: We cannot too carefully weigh the possible effects of such a shock upon American finance, nor too carefully prepare for contingencies which at any moment may be precipitated upon us. The make of the gold market is scotched merely,—not killed, as the more sanguine have supposed. Whether its capacity for inflicting future mischief shall be great or small, depends in no small degree upon the course pursued by the Treasury.

The tendency of the Treasury policy first to force down, and then to keep down, the gold premium has been derived less from the actual sales of surplus coin, than from the known determination of the Secretary to thwart the game of the "bulls" among the speculators by the use of the coin at his command. The "bulls" learned that they were playing not only against the "bears," but against the Government, and prudently withdrew from a contest in which the odds were so decidedly against them. The periodical sales, by order of the Treasury, may have sometimes served to avert slight fluctuations, the result of legitimate banking necessities; but with the will of the officials at Washington understood, the effect upon the gamblers would probably have been the same, though actual sales had been few and far between. All this implies strength on the part of the Treasury; and, strength in this case presupposes a certain accumulation of coin.

We have spoken only of a period during which other causes imparted additional force to the action of the Treasury. There has been no homeward flow of United States bonds; the movement has been quiet, but always in the opposite direction. Enormous amounts of railroad bonds have also been sent to Europe—so serving to adjust temporarily the financial balance, and to keep our gold market in a condition favorable to a decline of the premium.

The events of the last few days should satisfy us that these influences, from which the country has derived much substantial assistance, are exposed to sudden and serious disturbance. Say what we may, Wall-street sympathizes with quickened pulsations at the money centers of Europe. With disturbing forces at work there, we cannot hope to preserve absolute unchangeableness here. Matters will exhibit more than ordinary unsettlement if the effect of panic at London, Paris, or Frankfort be to send hither our Government bonds, and to close those markets to the railroad bonds on whose sale there we rely for aid in arranging mercantile differences between the countries. The Treasury will then find itself in conflict with influences less easily controlled than those against which it has hitherto contended. It has thus far sailed in smooth water. Its task will be infinitely more arduous if the natural laws of trade and finance come to the relief of the speculators.

We speak only of what may happen. But the cautious financier will not overlook contingencies so fraught with embarrassment. He will so mold his policy as to be prepared for them. Now, his first essential is a reserve of strength. He must have an accumulation of coin sufficient for much more than every-day purposes. His ability to prevent violent fluctuations in the gold market, and to frustrate the plans to which at such a time the speculators will resort, will be, to a large extent, regulated by the amount of coin at his command. The knowledge that it is there, and that in the presence of certain events it will be used to prevent any great vicissitude, will of itself operate beneficially. But no vain display of power will suffice. The Treasury must be positively strong in its own resources, or its hold upon Wall-street will indeed be feeble.

This aspect of the subject derives more urgent importance from the evident inclination of Congress to sanction a continuance of the policy which would render any large accumulation of coin impossible. Any financial legislation that may now be adopted should have a direct reference to the perils and probabilities of the hour. These seem to us to suggest the destruction of a policy which shall enable the Government in some measure to protect the community from disasters which may follow the difficulties now arising on the other side of the sea.

European Armies and the Present Crisis.

If the present crisis in Europe is productive of no other result, we may at least be tolerably certain that it will delay the removal of that curse of the States of the Old World—standing armies. No subject has been more frequently discussed during the last twelve months than the necessity for an agreement among the Great Powers pointing to a general disarmament. It was only about a week ago that we found the Liberals in the French Legislative Assembly objecting to a vote for the annual military contingent of 90,000 men, and a few days later came the very significant comment upon the change of public feeling, that an increase of the force to the extent of 100,000 men had been passed by the assembled Deputies. One of the questions on which the Prussian Liberals have to meet their constituents is as to the maintenance of the existing strength of the army, and the contingent military budget of sixty-seven millions of thalers, (about $50,250,000 gold). On this question we find the *Weser Zeitung*, of Bremen, writing, about three weeks ago, to the following effect:

"One thing must be steadily kept in view. The defensive strength of Germany is on no account to be weakened or shaken. * * * We regard the North-German Army as the best bulwark of peace in Europe; we regret that this bulwark is so costly, but we believe that a dynastic danger of war, even leaving out that war quite out of the question, would force us to make sacrifices to double or treble the amount."

This appeal is made to the national Liberals of Germany, and at most counsels for war that in the light of recent events, its force will be made to appear irresistible.

The magnitude of such a struggle as that now threatened between France and Prussia is but faintly represented by the fact that in a fortnight each of these Powers could place in the field half a million of well-disciplined soldiers. Viewed as a drain upon the productive industry of either country, the maintenance of such a force must be regarded as a permanent source of weakness rather than of strength. Regarded merely as a question of figures, peace would appear to be a more imperative necessity to France than to Prussia. The capital of her national debt is more than ten times larger than that of Prussia, and her contributions to account of interest and sinking fund proportionally greater. In 1869 Prussia paid under this head a sum equivalent to about $12,500,000 gold, while the expenditure of France for the same purpose amounted to nearly $150,000,000 gold. The French military budget instead of being limited to the sum of fifty million dollars, already quoted as the Prussian limit, is not less than seventy-five millions in gold. The fact must also be noted that the last census showed the population of the associated States of North Germany to be thirty-eight millions, or almost exactly equal to that of France, while the density of population—117 persons to the square mile—was precisely the same in both countries. The ability to bear taxation of the North German population is certainly not so great as that of the French nation, while their disposition to submit to it is very emphatically less.

Taking these facts either as a measure of readiness for war, or so as an argument in favor of a desire for peace, it is equally certain that they represent a state of things which the present ebullition of warlike sentiment will do much to perpetuate. While we must regret such a necessity on the score of a common civilization, and a common humanity, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it will tend to our national profit. Heavy as are our own burdens of taxation, they are, in proportion to our resources, much less than those of most of the States of Europe; and the continuance of burdens which bear most hardly upon the artisans and laborers of the Old World cannot fail to swell the tide of emigration to these shores.

Where Are the Police?

It has become a custom for the young ruffians who infest the upper parts of the City, and make them more dangerous than the backwoods, to sally out on Saturday nights with their week's wages in their pockets, and enter on a prolonged debauch. In gangs of large numbers, they traverse the streets all night long, stopping at every grog-shop to take in a fresh supply of liquid fire. The consequences are generally such as might be anticipated. One outrage gives rise to another, and it is not uncommon for murder to wind up these abominable orgies. Every Monday morning the papers have to chronicle one or more deeds of bloodshed committed by these drunken gangs. Last Saturday night, three of them scouring the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, wound up their diversions by aggravated personal assaults, in two instances on saloon-keepers to whom they had refused payment, and in the other on a passing party of inoffensive Germans. Their amusement resulted in the death of one man, and the serious wounding of two others. In almost every case the guilty parties when arrested are recognized as old offenders by the Police. An experienced detective on hearing of such an attack will even name with some degree of certainty the persons engaged in it.

The conclusion is, therefore, forced upon us that the guardians of the peace stand by night after night to see these miscreants going about on their errands of lawlessness and put forth no hand to restrain them. A man known to be a burglar, if found abroad after dark under suspicious circumstances, will perhaps be taken into custody. Yet men equally notorious as thieves and murderers are allowed to pass without challenge. At the very next corner, perhaps, the hidden knife or pistol which should convict these marauders, as his tools convict the housebreaker, is called into play, and the policeman comes halting up after the surgeon and the Coroner.

This is the wrong way to go to work. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, and it is more desirable to avert one murder than to hang a hundred murderers. If the Police have not the power to arrest notorious brawlers at times and under circumstances when all experience shows they are on the direct road to crime, they should be given that power at once. Half their usefulness is gone without it. In France a convicted felon, released from jail, is under Police surveillance from that time forth, and liable at any time to arrest and confinement in the interests of justice. Perhaps that would be a measure savoring too much of despotism for our republican tastes, but some modification of it might be profitably adopted. A rowdy who is known to be a rowdy, known to be in the habit of carrying dangerous weapons, and of using them when drunk, might safely be locked up, whenever encountered in his Saturday night's spree, without any great detriment to the Republic. It is the object of a Police force not to punish, or even so much to detect crime, as to make it impossible. But that object can never be fulfilled without greater latitude in the restraint of criminal intentions, as well as of criminal acts.

If our Police are ever strengthened to this extent, we trust that Superintendent JOURDAN will take the first opportunity to break up the thieves' nest which now exists at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixteenth-street. As yet this corner has hardly achieved the sanguinary glory of several other localities. Nobody has yet been murdered there—at least, not that we know of—but its frequenters are apt students in villainy, and if let alone, may one day rival the famous Nineteenth-street gang itself. Scarcely a night passes—we should say scarcely a day, for these heroes scorn the shield of darkness—when some ruffian wayfarer in that quarter is not stripped of any property he may have about him. When our Police force, and our Police regulations are as strict as they should be, there will be an end to all such outrages.

The West and Congress.

The West feels aggrieved, and not wholly without reason. It interprets the action of Congress on the apportionment question as hostile to its just claims; and the shape which the dissatisfaction assuming foreshadows the growth of new sectional difficulties. The number of Representatives under the present census has mainly engaged attention; while the date at which the fresh apportionment comes into force received less than fair consideration, although it is a point which vitally concerns the States acquiring increased representative influence. Those States ask, properly enough, that whatever additional members they may be found entitled to shall have seats in the next Congress; but their request, though strenuously urged at Washington, and ably sustained by the leading Western journals, has not been favorably entertained. The result is a feeling of discontent which no statesman can treat with indifference. For sectionalism, once begun, grows apace; and in this instance its action will be directed against the East, which, in the future, will be the weaker part of the Union.

Equitable reasons alone should have secured for the West the earliest possible enjoyment of whatever representative strength the official record of its growth may confer upon it. What ought to be done cannot be done too soon. A very moderate amount of official energy would have rendered the results of the pending census available for the elections this Fall. The failure to do this may be only a consequence of the feebleness and uncertainty of purpose which has marked the proceedings of the present session, in regard to every important subject that has arisen; but the West, with its exuberant vitality and its characteristic impatience of delay, attributes the circumstance to sectional greed and jealousy,—and from this imputation we fear that the East will ultimately suffer.

Hence the failure to make the revised apportionment the basis of the representation to be provided for this Fall, is as inexpedient as it is unjust. The governing power in the Union tends Westward. It is the West which profits most by the accessions to our population from emigration, and which moves with giant strides toward numerical supremacy. The dreams which make it the future seat of empire may never be fulfilled,—other conditions than those of area and numbers enter into the problem to be determined. But there can be no doubt that the legislative strength of the West, already large, will so rapidly increase that it will hold the balance of power in a very few years. The coming apportionment will in this respect tell a story which each succeeding census will repeat. The East, therefore, cannot afford to provoke the hostility of the West. As a matter of prudence, its good-will and hearty alliance should be secured. Its interests are those of the Union, which knows no East or West; but to avert sectional differences, the causes which contribute to a sense of sectional wrong must be studiously avoided. The misfortune of this session is, that Eastern Senators and Representatives have so handled the question of apportionment that it has become a ground of offense, an occasion of complaint, instead of being made the means of inspiring confidence in the generosity and the just instincts of the older States.

We can but hope that the next Congress will be wiser and more liberal than the present, and that to the extent of its opportunities it will mitigate the consequences of the blunder, which lends a semblance of justification to the bitter complaints now heard in the West.

The Free Baths.

New brooms sweep clean, and public baths may prove most attractive when invested with the freshness of novelty; but even admitting this we cannot but rejoice over the results observed since the opening of the free lavatories on the North and East Rivers. Fifteen thousand persons have visited the two establishments at the foot of Charles and Fifth streets, respectively, in a single day, and if their example is to be widely followed, the "great unwashed" of whom we have heard so much will soon exist, so far as New-York is concerned, only in name. It is a matter for congratulation, too, that this wholesome desire for ablution has been checked by no accident, even of the slightest description. No young lady unaccustomed to salt water has lost her self-possession after entering the bath, and laid herself flat on the bottom—an accident of frequent occurrence to novices—and gone through the strange process of unpremeditated, yet to all appearance, voluntary suffocation. No unlucky nurse-maid has given her helpless charge a plunge, and then lost it amid the foam and rush of the briny waves. No one of either sex, more unfortunate still, has been inconsiderate enough to attempt suicide in the baths. Neither, apart from casualty, have there been any unpleasant disturbances there. Whether from the antagonism between whisky and water, or the peaceful frame of mind that accompanies the aspiration to be clean, there have been no "bloody noses and cracked crowns"—no playful mayhem or jovial swinging of drams-shots, nor any of the cognate festivities wherewith Jones' Wood, and similar places of popular gathering, are wont occasionally to be enlivened. We hear, indeed, of no cloud to mar the general joy, save the inconvenient but traditional disposition of little boys to "go in swimming" too often, and thus, because of their numbers, to interfere with the movements of their elders. Even this trifling inconvenience has been met and provided for by the vigilant Superintendent KRACK. He has ordained that "Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays" shall be "days for gentlemen," that is, for male adults; and that on these days even the most closely disposed of youth must be accompanied by their parents.

The baths have now been opened about forty days, and up to last night about seventy-five thousand persons, or nearly two thousand a-day, have availed themselves of their advantages. There is not the least doubt that such an agency, thus actively employed, must have a decidedly beneficial effect upon the general health. Next Summer there must be other baths opened, and thus, in time, the City Government may come to be called respectable.

Fruits Western and Foreign.

It has come to be almost a matter of course that with the close approach of every fruit season, unfavorable reports are circulated as to the extent and quality of particular crops. This is done chiefly in the interests of speculators. The process is, however, a very absurd one, and is sure ultimately to defeat the originators. So many predictions of scarcity have been followed by overwhelming supplies, that the public ceases to believe statements put forth without good proof. Still, it may not be amiss to contradict false reports by citing good authority, and thus to prevent the circulation of other fictions. For example, a report is finding its way through the Press that the Delaware peach crop will not be more than half the usual average, and that growers are refusing to contract to deliver on the railroad for less than a dollar a basket. Of course this report may be true so far as the intention to force artificial prices is concerned, but the facts as to the crop are the reverse of those stated, if the Department of Agriculture is to be believed. Its report asserts that a full crop of peaches may be expected in Maryland and Delaware, and that the peach regions mostly depended on for market supplies will harvest fully an average crop. This being the prospect, any attempt to produce alarm must fail. The people, after having suffered from the sweltering heat of an exceptional Summer, look forward with some interest to the enjoyment of cool and luscious fruits, and any combination which should deprive the poorest among us of this boon ought to be prevented as far as possible.

Abundant supplies of other fruits are confidently expected. It is, says the Report "a great apple year in New-England." The amount of bloom was extraordinary in New-York, and the promise of a fine crop is excellent, so in all the Middle States—with some trifling local drawbacks, which will not affect the general result. There can, therefore, be no scarcity such as has occurred on some previous occasions. It will be of no avail for speculators to repeat their alarm-note of short supplies and high prices. The season is one of abundance, and prices must be governed accordingly.

The Naturalization bill of Judge DAVIS has passed the House in the form under which it was sent back from the Senate. As we have on more than one occasion pointed out, the bill interposes no new difficulties in the way of the attainment by foreigners of the rights of citizenship. On the contrary, it reduces the term of residence from five to four and a half years, and aims at freeing from ambiguities the existing mode of procedure. No one who is honestly desirous of preventing naturalization frauds can have any other sentiment than one of satisfaction with the passage of this measure, and the purity of our elections has probably much to gain by their being rigidly enforced.

RED CLOUD complained when in Washington that most of the presents of the Great Father failed to reach him on account of the multitude of streams that lay between them. It would appear from the liberal sum of fifty thousand dollars voted yesterday that the Indian Bureau had made a vigorous attempt at retrospective justice by giving the great Chief all that he could expect for the present, and as much as would compensate him for the losses of the past. If this somewhat expensive mode of propitiating the Sioux has no other result, it will at least furnish a problem of the first magnitude to the future antiquarian, who may find the bones of the Indian Chief associated with very profuse evidence of a much higher civilization than had ever been suspected to exist on the plains. Most people, however, would very much like to know how this fifty thousand dollars has been spent.

Like the philosopher who answered certain metaphysical objections against the possibility of motion by rising up and walking, Mr. MUNGER, of Ohio, proposes to solve the problem lately propounded by Gov. HAWLEY relating to Chinese labor, by denying that it amounts to a difficulty at all. How, said the Republican Governor of Connecticut, are the gates of the Continent to be opened to the world, and closed against the Chinaman? A bill was referred to a Committee in the House, yesterday, which bears the signature of the Democratic Representative from Ohio, and which includes, among other startling remedies for Chinese immigration, the power of limiting the number of arrivals, and a permissive power to each State to prohibit the residence of Chinese within their limits, or "by a total exclusion of the Chinese from the States and Territories of the Union, except as travelers and merchants." The honorable gentleman evidently thinks it a waste of time to be discussing how we are to shut out the Celestials, and that the true way of coming to a conclusion is simply to shut them out.

"Variety is a virtue," says the *Tribune*, "which highly adorns a newspaper, but it is possible to have too much of it." The *Tribune* is doing its best to illustrate the truth of its remark by making all sorts of muddles on every question it discusses. Never, perhaps, did a public journal of any pretension whatever—even of unfounded pretension—make so many blunders as it has done on this difficulty between France and Prussia. On Wednesday last it informed its readers that Prince CHARLES, of Hohenzollern, was the candidate selected for the throne of Prussia. It made up a monumental history of the Prince CHARLES, under the delusion that he was a person about whom a war was likely to be waged. It spoke of the Princess ANTONIA, meaning the Princess MARIE-ANTOINETTE, and it then propounded the following options: "It is well understood that NAPOLEON looks for a solution of the Spanish difficulty with much more zeal than the Spaniards themselves, and it would surprise no one to hear that an answer to the problem of Madrid had been found, after all, at Paris." That is to say, NAPOLEON had suggested the elevation of Prince LEOPOLD to the throne! On the following day, being exceedingly confused in mind, the editor of the Prince in question as "the proposed HOHENZOLLERN—uncle or nephew, it does not appear which." This proved that it had not the faintest notion who were the persons actually involved in the controversy. By Saturday, however, it had learned from its contemporaries that Prince LEOPOLD was the man who had led it such a dance, but it is apparently still under the belief that Prince LEOPOLD, or his uncle, or his nephew, is NAPOLEON's candidate for the throne of Spain. Perhaps there are not many who take the trouble to peruse the somewhat disquisitions which have lately adorned the *Tribune*, but the few who do must earnestly hope for the recovery of Mr. HORACE GREELEY.

The elections of popular representatives in Austria have, like those lately held in Belgium, resulted in a partial triumph for the Catholic or clerical party. Such an event has more significance as affecting ecclesiastical matters than in its relations to the influence of the Roman Church. The attitude of the leading Austrian prelates to the dogma of the infallibility has been notoriously hostile, and an address was lately presented to Prince SCHWARZENBERG, who has been one of the most conspicuous leaders of the opposition at Rome, by the Bohemian clergy, in which it is stated that "the proclamation of the dogma of Papal infallibility would not only endanger the authority of the Apostolic See, but also greatly disturb the relations between Church and State." The chief effect of an increase of the clerical party in the Reichsrath will, therefore, be to retard the march of liberal reform in the internal politics of the Empire.

An European war would, it appears, find Russia well prepared. In a report presented a few weeks ago to the Czar, by the Minister of War, it was stated that the army was now in possession of 888,421 new and converted breech-loading rifles. It was also announced that up to the end of May, the new cartridge factory at St. Petersburg had made 18,250,000 cartridges, and that it was now capable of producing 200,000 per day. It is clear that we are not likely to see another great war in which the Chassepot or the needle-gun will be found opposed to the old muzzle-loading rifle.

Our Hungarian competitors in the grain markets of Europe report that though the prospects of the Corn market are excellent, and though a continuance of favorable weather would leave them with a large quantity of wheat and maize to dispose of, they will not be in a position to sell at low, or even at moderate, prices. This is explained by the fact of a high standard of agricultural wages, and by the heavy freights charged by the railroads. Apart, therefore, from the chances of war, and the unfavorable harvest prospects in France and England, our Western farmers may congratulate themselves on one more influence tending to raise the price of grain.

Congress ought not to adjourn without devoting a little time to the completion and passage of the bill on the payment of pensions. What the pensioners wish is that they shall be paid more frequently than at half-yearly intervals, as at present. As is very well known, large numbers of these pensioners are persons nearly, if not quite, destitute, and they are often compelled to sacrifice a considerable proportion of the scanty pittance awarded to them by Government, in discount for advances by brokers who make that their business. The pensioners would be thankful for monthly payments, but, failing this boon, they would welcome the quarterly arrangement proposed in the bill. The Press has spoken unanimously in favor of the change, as have also the friends of the soldier everywhere. The bill has been before Congress now for nearly seven months—months of anxiety to 240,000 pensioners. Common humanity, not to mention national gratitude, forbids the further continuance of a cruel wrong.

The people of Western New-York, and those who live on the line of the Erie Canal, are actively preparing to secure the ratification of the Canal Funding scheme at the November election. Meetings are being held at prominent points, and addresses delivered by leading friends of the cause, under the auspices of the organization known as the "Commercial Union." It is proposed to make this canal issue an independent one in the next canvass, and to induce both parties to adopt the new policy, thus removing it from the sphere of politics, and placing it within the range of commercial questions.

MARY, Queen of Scots, and ISABELLA of Spain, have borne alike the destiny of being driven from the throne by their subjects; but, though no one would think of comparing them in respect of intellect and the accomplishments of royalty, ISABELLA has shown a good deal more philosophy than her more famous sister in misfortune. The recent scene at the Hotel Basilewski presents a strong contrast to the other scene in Lochleven Castle, described by Miss STRICKLAND, and by Sir WALTER SCOTT in *The Abbot*, where the Stuart Queen is worried by Lord LINDSAY, and forced to sign her abdication. ISABELLA signed her "self-denying ordinance" with smiles, having dressed herself in a parure of pearls for the occasion; and it may be said of her that nothing in her reign became her so well as her manner of giving it up; while the modern Darnley—to complete the "historical parallel"—is alive and well, without having been subjected to anything more dreadful than a diminution of his personal funds.

There is no better way of obtaining a correct idea of the progress of California than by citing some few particulars from the statistics recently published by the San Francisco papers. With a population of 620,000, of whom 70,000 are Chinese, Indians and negroes, we are told there were produced last year 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000,000 bushels of barley, 1,200,000 bushels of oats, 1,000,000 bushels of corn, 4,000,000 gallons of wine, 800,000 gallons of brandy, 220,000,000 feet of sawed lumber, 5,000,000 pounds of butter, and 12,000,000 pounds of wool. Of metals there were produced 5,000,000 pounds of quicksilver, all the rest of the world producing but 3,000,000 pounds; $1,000,000 of silver, and $21,000,000 of gold. Manufactures yielded last year $70,000,000, and the total value of industrial products was $100,000,000. When we consider that California is as yet only upon the threshold of her history, we may well hesitate to assign any limit to her future prosperity.

The Visiting Firemen.

The members of the two visiting companies of the New-Orleans Fire Department made a trip to Long Branch on board the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, yesterday, on the invitation of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company. They returned to this City in the evening. They are expected to be present at a minstrel entertainment this evening, and will also be entertained at dinner at the Astor House. They will probably take their departure from this City on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON.

Consideration of the New-York Nominations in the Senate Executive Session.

Long and Bitter Speeches of Senators Fenton and Conkling.

Mr. Murphy Confirmed as Collector by a Vote of 43 Yeas to 3 Nays.

Mr. Grinnell Made Naval Officer in Place of Gen. Merritt.

MR. HILLHOUSE ASSISTANT TREASURER.

Important Measures Acted Upon in Both Branches of Congress.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The interest in the Senate to-day centered entirely in the Executive Session, which began at 2 o'clock and extended until the recess at 5, when an adjournment was carried until 7½. The galleries of both aisles crowded the corridors, and word came out soon after 3 o'clock that Mr. FENTON had taken the floor, and was proceeding to arraign the personal and political character of Mr. MURPHY in a manner which elicited the closest attention of Senators. The Senator is said to have opened his speech with a recapitulation of the high qualifications required by the person who should be named to fill such an office; that there should be a general confidence in his personal character and integrity, and in his honorable political conduct. He then referred to what he deemed Mr. MURPHY'S personal unworthiness, citing the allegations of fraud and corruption in the cases of that gentleman's war contracts with the Government. He quoted at considerable length from affidavits and records on this point, to prove that the allegations were well founded. He then took up the alleged political disloyalty of Mr. MURPHY while a State Senator, citing his vote against instructing Senator MORGAN on the Civil Rights bill, which was pending in the United States Senate under the veto of Ex-President JOHNSON; that Mr. MURPHY was the only one of all the Republican members of that State Senate who voted on this question with BEN. WOOD and the other Democrats. He also cited a similar vote at the same session against a resolution instructing the Senators from New-York to vote for universal suffrage in the District of Columbia. He then referred to what he called the political treachery of the candidate in the Gubernatorial contest of 1866, citing, in support of his statements, that the Twenty-third-street organization, of which Mr. MURPHY was Chairman, passed resolutions indorsing the nomination of HOFFMAN and FRUEH, and opposing the election of FENTON and WOODFORD. He stated, as a fact, that MURPHY expended money to defeat the Republican ticket, and that he made a bet of ten thousand dollars that it would be defeated. Mr. FENTON supported these charges by more or less documentary proof, which he read at length. He next took up Mr. MURPHY'S personal, business and political associations with the leaders of Tammany Hall; and referred to the fact that Mr. MURPHY, while a Senator, opposed, and by his vote defeated, a Board of Public Works for the City of New-York, which was then sought to be created under the control and to the political benefit of the Republican Party, and which has since been organized under Democratic auspices, with W. M. TWEED at its head. Mr. FENTON supported the charge of partnership interests with the Tammany leaders by exhibiting a certified copy of a deed, in which Mr. MURPHY is associated with SWEENEY, TWEED, R. B. CONNOLLY and HUGH SMITH in the ownership of New-York City property, and in the Broadway and other street-opening commissions which have for their object the enhancement of the value of the aforesaid property. Mr. FENTON further said that Mr. MURPHY'S influence was so potent with the Tammany leaders that during the late Judicial election he was able to borrow of their 80,000 fraudulent votes, 4,000 from the Sixth, Eighth and Twenty-first Wards, which put Judge FOLGER ahead, and the latter was now here repaying Mr. MURPHY this debt of gratitude by urging his confirmation. Referring to the support of MURPHY by Gen. ARTHUR, now here, he said that Gen. ARTHUR was also his counsel in the prosecution of the War Department investigation, and that he was now counsel for the New-York City Tax Commission, a commission created by the aid of Mr. MURPHY, whereby the control of the assessments and collection of taxes in the City of New-York, was taken from the Republicans of New-York and placed in the hands of the Democrats. As a reward for his efforts in this direction, he said Mr. MURPHY had received valuable positions for a few of his friends, at the expense and demoralization of the party at large. Mr. FENTON'S speech was very long, occupying two hours and a half in its delivery, and was listened to with the closest attention. Senators who heard it remarked that it was a very severe arraignment of the personal and political character of the candidate.

At 5 o'clock this evening Senator CONKLING took the floor, and in an hour's speech replied to the long effort of his colleague in the most vigorous and trenchant style. He showed that Mr. MURPHY'S connection with Government contracts had been pronounced free from any taint of corruption, after a searching investigation by Government officials. As to his political character, Mr. CONKLING contended with much force, and evidently with much effect, that there was no Republican in the Empire State who had done more than Mr. MURPHY to support the Government throughout the war, or had contributed more largely to place Gen. GRANT in the Executive chair. Mr. CONKLING also paid his respects to Senator FENTON himself, and was very severe and bitter on his colleague, so much so that the breach between them is now said to be irreconcilable. Mr. CONKLING'S defense of his candidate is said to have been telling, and the result indicated it, for after Mr. FENTON, who was given half an hour to close, had concluded, the vote was taken, and resulted in Mr. MURPHY'S confirmation almost unanimously, 43 to 3, the nays being Mr. FENTON, Mr. TIPTON and Mr. HARRIS. Several Republicans present did not vote. The Democrats who were present voted in the affirmative. The other nominations, Mr. GRINNELL for Naval Officer, Mr. HILLHOUSE for Sub-Treasurer, and Mr. DAVIS, for District-Attorney, were confirmed without objection.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Georgia conference on the part of the House will be announced to-morrow morning. Gen. BUTLER will probably be Chairman, which is not considered propitious for an agreement.

OTHER ELECTION CASES DECIDED.

The House rendered another non-partisan decision in an election case, which Democratic presses and politicians will do well to make a note of, it being the third or fourth decision of the kind at the present session; whereas an instance cannot be recalled when the Democrats of the House voted to seat a Republican. This case was that of KELLEY vs. RICE, from the Ninth District of Kentucky, the report of the Committee being against RICE on the ground of political disability. Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, managed the case, which caused some comment in consequence of the fact that he is in Congress himself only by virtue of the removal of his disabilities. The fact itself was an argument for RICE, who, though a Democrat, was allowed to retain the seat by an almost unanimous vote. Subsequently the House voted another case, that of JOSEPH SEGAR, of Virginia, an applicant for a seat as a member from Virginia, having been elected from the State at large; the claim was rejected. Mr. SEGAR is known as a Conservative Republican. The House gives only eight cases undisposed of out of thirty on the rolls of the Elections Committee at the beginning of the Session; a very satisfactory record indeed.

RED CLOUD'S BILLS.

The House voted to-day, by ninety-two to seventy-three, to pass the Senate bill appropriating $50,000 to pay the expenses of RED CLOUD'S visit, for his presents, and for providing his party with the "luxuries of the season," as Mr. STEVENSON, of Nevada, terms it. The Western Republicans, the South-western members as a man, and the Pacific coast members all voted against this expenditure.

THE TAX AND TARIFF.

The Conference Committee on the Tax and Tariff bill on the part of the House was appointed this morning: Messrs. SUNSON, KELLEY and RANDALL, all members of the Ways and Means.

The Conference Committee on the Tax and Tariff bill held a long session to-night, and went through with numerous amendments, but will require another session to-morrow before action on all amendments is reconciled. The Committee consists of Messrs. SUNSON, KELLEY, MORRILL of Vermont, and HARRISON of Maryland, on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. SUNSON, KELLEY and BROOKS of New-York, on the part of the House.

A DEMOCRATIC RETAIL.

The Democrats in the House were crowded to the wall this morning, on an abrupt resolution by Mr. FERRIS, of New-York, declaratory of the fact that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution are valid to all intents and purposes, and as such are binding and obligatory upon the Executive, the Congress, the Judiciary, the several States and Territories, and all citizens of the United States. The point of the matter is that the Executive Committee of the National Congressional Democratic Committee have resolved to recommend as a plank for Democratic platforms in the coming Conventions, a resolution declaring the validity of these amendments an open question. They were now forced to face the music and go upon the record. The vote was 168 yeas, all Republicans, and only 11 nays, all Democrats. Nearly one-half of the Democrats present dodged the issue. The resolution has no further effect than simply to declare the sense of the House as to the binding force of these amendments as part of the Constitution.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Funding bill agreed today, quite unexpectedly to the people who have been predicting failure from the beginning. The result is that the House bill is accepted in all its leading features, with the following additions: The total loan is to be fifteen hundred millions; one thousand million, as the House proposed, four per cent. interest, payable after thirty years; three hundred millions, four and a half per cent. interest, payable after fifteen years; two hundred millions, five per cent. interest, payable after ten years. The Senate yielded the foreign agency clause, and the House conceded the Senate bank clause so far as to provide that all new national banks must make the new bonds the basis of their circulation. The gold deposit section of the House was so far modified as to make the rate of interest two and a half per cent., instead of three. These are all the features of the bill. The report will be made to-morrow, and though it is believed it will be agreed upon, it will encounter considerable opposition from the West, on the ground that the bank clause will operate to prevent the new Currency bill from being any benefit to their section, as the new banks will be obliged to buy the new bonds at par in gold. In other respects the bill seems to be quite satisfactory.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL BILL.

The Senate to-day passed an important bill in relation to various judicial proceedings, which was reported from the Judiciary Committee last April. It provides that in any civil or criminal suit, whether commenced before or after the passage of the act in which the defendant intends to base his defense upon the authority of any law of the United States, or upon the authority of any department of the Government or officer acting on behalf of the United States, he may, upon giving sufficient surety, have the suit removed for trial into the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which it may be pending. If the State Court refuses to grant the removal, he is allowed to take his suit to the Circuit Court on a writ of certiorari. Suits of these classes upon which final judgment has been rendered in the Circuit Court may be carried by writ of error to the Supreme Court, without regard to the amount in controversy. The bill also provides that officers of the United States hindered or assaulted while engaged in the performance of their duty, may sue therefor in Circuit Courts of the United States, when the damages claimed are not less than five hundred dollars; and imposes as penalties for such hindrance or assault fines not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding five years.

STATUS OF SECRETARY RAWLINS.

A resolution passed the Senate today giving bronze ordnance captured in the battles in which he took part, for an equestrian statue of the late Secretary RAWLINS, to be placed in some of the public grounds of this city.

THE CIVIL AND MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate today adopted the greater part of the Committee's amendments to the Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill. They increase the total amount appropriated by $400,000, and this sum is covered by the items at $300,000 for the extension of WINDER'S building, now occupied by different bureaus of the War Department, and $100,000 for the commencement of the new large office on the Battery, New-York.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Consuls—E. B. Webster, of Connecticut, at Sheffield, England; F. Davila Garcia, at Santa Martha; Charles A. Brayton, of Rhode Island, at Cork; Dorrence Atwater, at Tahiti; Henry W. Vernon, of Rhode Island, at Lisbon; Charles D. Lay, of Maryland, to be Marshal of the Consular Court at Nagasaki, Japan; Vernon H. Vaughan, of Alabama, to be Secretary of Utah.

Collectors of Customs—Charles A. Waldron, at Bristol and Warren, R. I.; James Shaw, jr., at Providence, R. I.; C. W. Macey, at Newport, R. I.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-night confirmed the following nominations: Marsh Giddings, to be Consul General at Calcutta, vice N. P. Jacobs, recalled.

Postmasters—Edgard L. Hapgood, Claremont, N. H.; James Scofield, Addison, N. Y.; William R. Remington, Canton, N. Y.; Benjamin Badeau, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Charles F. Meyers, Treasure City, Nev.; Daniel S. Carswell, Edwards, N. Y.; B. F. Wright, Charles City, Iowa; Robert Allon, Austin, Nev.; John Fogle, Cadiz, Ohio; Hester A. Birdseng, Bellaire, Ohio; John W. Hays, Bonneville, Ohio; S. Brady Stocco, Ironton, Ohio; Omaha Messer, Reading, Ohio; David A. Cook, Meadville, Ill.; Adam N. Boser, Newberry, S. C.; John H. Brinkerhoff, Wampum, Wis.; John Taylor, Richmond, Ky.; E. Dillman, Toledo, Iowa; George Weller, Booneville, Mo.; William C. Wiley, Washington, Penn.; Frederick K. Renner, Nebraska City, Nebraska; John H. Kellogg, Omaha City, Nebraska; Wilson A. Stafford, Little Falls, N. Y.; C. B. Mitchell, Hamilton, Mo.; John J. Abrigg, Brunswick, Mo.; John Gibson, Carrollton, Mo.; E. K. Scott, MaKeesport, Penn.; John Robbins, Hastings, Mich.; Geo. W. Brown, Marion, Ala.; Royal Eastman, Grass Path, N. Y.; Henry C. Adams, Hyde Park, Mass.; Lewis Morrison, Greenfield, Mass.; J. L. Skinner, Amherst, Mass.; Jno. McDuffie, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Enoch C. Adams, Register of the Land Office at Vancouver, Washington Territory; Samuel A. Brown, Receiver of Public Moneys at Vancouver; Dexter C. Bloomer, Receiver of Public Moneys at Council Bluff, Iowa; Geo. W. Kingsbury, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Dakota.

President Grant's Proposed Sojourn at Long Branch—Visit of the New-Orleans Firemen.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 11.—President GRANT and family will arrive here on Monday. They will remain at the Metropolitan Hotel until their cottage is in readiness to receive them.

The New-Orleans firemen, escorted by a committee consisting of James FISK, Jr., Capt. John WILDEY, Wm. A. BATES, Henry LATHAM, Charles HUNT and Charles HARRIS, arrived here this morning, and proceeded to the Continental Hotel, and were entertained by the proprietor. After riding and visiting various places of interest, the party returned to New-York.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, July 11.

The credentials of Senators ANTHONY and CRAGIN, re-elected for six years from the 4th of March next, were presented.

IMPRISONMENT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition from citizens of California, praying the interposition of Congress in behalf of American citizens imprisoned by the British Government for political offenses. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

KENTUCKY.

Mr. RICE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to establish the Eastern Judicial District of Kentucky.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were passed as follows:

On motion of Mr. BUCKINGHAM—Directing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the President certain ordnance, to be used in the erection of a statue of Gen. RAWLINS, late Secretary of War.

On the motion of Mr. EDMUNDS—For the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts to United States Courts, and for other purposes.

LAND GRANTS.

On the motion of Mr. TRUMBULL—To confirm the title to purchasers of lands granted for roads in the late insurrectionary States.

The latter bill was introduced on by Mr. CAMERON and Mr. BAYARD, because it proposed to enforce the payment of all costs and penalties incurred in invalid suits brought for land as a condition precedent for the lawful owner to recover possession.

Mr. BAYARD explained that the owner did not lose his property by due process of law, but in the form of costs, and yet he was to be saddled with all those costs unlawfully incurred; that in the Southern States the proceedings to sell lands under the direct TAX LAW had been notoriously irregular and fraudulent, the purchasers having in many cases paid only a few cents for them, and had no means of awarding costs and penalties incurred for non-payment of taxes.

Several amendments by Mr. BAYARD were rejected, and the bill passed.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Land Grant bill, in aid of a railroad from SIOUX City, Iowa, to Columbus, Dakota Territory, was discussed, amended and passed.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution for a breakwater at Cape Cod Harbor. Objection being made, it went over.

The Senate bill was received from the House, and a Committee of Conference appointed on the part of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. SHERMAN, MORRILL of Vermont, and HAMILTON of Maryland.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

At 12:30 o'clock the unfinished business, the bill for a pension to Mrs. LINCOLN, was laid aside, yeas 22, nays 22, to take up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was then proceeded with.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, adopted the amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations, as follows:

"To the National Association of Deaf-mutes Colored Women, of Washington, D. C., $10,000; to the Association for the Relief of Churchless, D. C., $1,000, the same for a Post-office building, increasing the aggregate of appropriations for work on the Agricultural Department, and for the purchase of additional stores in Philadelphia from the Centennial Commission, and for the purchase for completing the Courthouse buildings at Portland, Me., and Madison, Wis., each $50,000; and making a new appropriation of $50,000 for public buildings at Omaha, Neb. and $100,000 for those at New-York City."

The Committee reported to add to the appropriation for the New-York Post-office and Court-house building the following:

Provided, That no provisions heretofore enacted shall be construed to prevent the payment of amounts due or to become due under existing contracts, and the amount of the appropriation hereinafter made shall not exceed the amount of the estimates of the plans approved by the Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury. Agreed to.

The Committee also reported an appropriation of $50,000 for the procurement of a site for a Court-house building in the city of Washington, for the use of offices of the War Department.

Mr. COLE stated that the War Department was subjected to an annual rental of over $61,200 for some thirty or forty buildings occupied as offices. These buildings contained records of the greatest value, but were liable to destruction by fire and to seizure by burglars. It was now proposed to consolidate these offices in one building.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN thought these offices could be dispensed with if Congress would reduce the army and send into the field many of the staff-officers now lounging around Washington.

The amendment was agreed to; yeas 28, nays 23.

Without finishing the bill the Senate, at 2 o'clock, went into Executive Session, and after several hours took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate continued in Executive Session from 7½ o'clock till 9:40 o'clock P. M. The consideration of legislative business was then resumed.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Messrs. MORRILL of Maine, DRAKE and STOCKTON were appointed a Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation bills.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL RESUMED.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was then proceeded with, and the remaining amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were adopted.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRIDGES.

The bill amendatory of the act declaring the bridges of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company post roads was passed, and the Senate at 10½ adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KASSON introduced a joint resolution relative to the harbor of refuge and breakwater at the entrance of the Cape Cod Ship-canal, and moved the previous question on its passage. The previous question was not seconded, and the resolution went over under the rule.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. STARKWEATHER—To amend the act limiting the liability of ship-owners.

By Mr. MYERS—Granting an outlet of clothing to men enlisted in the regular army.

By Mr. STONE—To amend the act of 1874, incorporating turnpike road companies in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RANEY—Granting lands for railroad purposes in Mississippi.

By Mr. STEVENSON—To preserve the public faith and protect rights under the laws and treaties of the United States.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee—To incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company. Also, To organize the Court of Claims.

By Mr. MAYNARD—For the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States.

By Mr. MCCRARY—To refund the interest on money paid by the State of Missouri for war purposes.

By Mr. HALDEMAN, of Florida—Granting lands to the Suwanee and Island Railroad Company, of Florida.

By Mr. PLATT—Ordering the survey of Norfolk Harbor, Va.

By Mr. PRICE—Granting lands for a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad in Nevada, to Hamilton, Nevada.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—To enable soldiers and other settlers' titles to land, under the Homestead act, in certain cases.

Various bills were also introduced and referred, for the removal of political disabilities, and donating condemned cannon for soldiers' monuments.

CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH CUBA.

Mr. SANFORD introduced a joint resolution to alter an act to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and the Island of Cuba and other West India islands and the Bahamas, as follows:

Be it resolved, &c., That so much of the act approved May 5, 1866, entitled "An act to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and the Island of Cuba, and other West India islands and the Bahamas," as peerless that the International Ocean Telegraph Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, their successors and assigns, shall have the exclusive right for the term of fourteen years from approval of that act to lay, construct, land, maintain and operate telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables in and over the waters, roots, lands and shores over which the United States have jurisdiction, from the shores of the State of Florida, in the United States, to the Island of Cuba and the Bahamas, either or both, and other West India Islands, be and the same hereby is repealed, and that nothing in said act contained shall be construed to grant to the right to grant to any other company or companies, person or persons, the privilege for any period of time, of laying, constructing, landing, maintaining and operating telegraphic lines or cables in and over the waters, roots, lands and shores over which the United States have jurisdiction, from the shores of the State of Florida to said United States, to the Island of Cuba and the Bahamas, either or both, and other West India Islands, be and the same hereby is repealed, and that nothing in said act contained shall be construed to grant to the right to grant to any other company or companies, person or persons, the privilege for the term of fourteen years, mentioned in said act, approved May 5, 1866, of laying, landing, maintaining and operating any of the submarine cables now in operation, or that if any of the same shall be removed from the State of Florida, in the United States, and the Island of Cuba and other West India Islands.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Mr. MUNGEN introduced a bill in relation to the protection of the laboring and producing classes against Chinese immigration.

It provides for a joint committee to inquire into the danger threatening the country from Chinese immigration, and to report the proper legislation to prevent or restrict such immigration; whether by special legislation by a change of the Constitution, by limitation of the time of sojourn, or of the number of Chinese arriving in the United States, by permitting each State to prescribe the residence of Chinese within its limits, or to place such restrictions thereupon as they may think proper, or by a total exclusion of the Chinese from the States and Territories of the Union, except as merchants and merchants.

THE NEW WASHINGTON MARKET.

Mr. KNAPP offered a preamble and resolution reciting alleged frauds in the distribution of stock for the Washington City Market-house, and directing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the same. Adopted.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. FERRIS offered a resolution declaring that the fourteenth and fifteenth articles of the amendment to the Constitution, having been duly ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, are valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, and as such are binding and obligatory on the Executive, the Congress, the Judiciary of the several States and Territories and all the citizens of the United States. Adopted—yeas 168, nays 82; a party vote.

Mr. COX offered a resolution declaring that the resolution just adopted undertaking to limit the decisions and actions of the Judiciary in relation to the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, is foreign to the duty of legislators and mischievous in its tendency and effect. His previous question was not seconded, and the resolution went over under the rule. Mr. COX remarking that the resolution embodied the sentiments of the Democratic side of the House.

NEW NATURALIZATION BILL.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, moved to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the Naturalization bill. Agreed to—yeas 160, nays 61. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

MR. BUTLER AND THE HAMILTHEAD RECORDS.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a paragraph from the New-York *World* charging him with having secured several hundred negroes from his estate, near Hampton, Va. He stated that the facts were that those negro families had been turned off from the plantation when it was sold, and had been placed in 1864, and that the representative of that district (Mr. PLATT) having spoken to him on the subject, he told him that as he then happened to have by the providence of God a hundred and some odd dollars, he would give them a piece of land near Hampstead. It was at the service of the negroes if they chose to move on to it. The negroes did move on his property and were there now, so that the newspaper paragraphs about him usually did. Mr. PLATT verified the statement made by Mr. BUTLER.

THE WESTERN ROAD TRADE.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill providing that spirit peddlers, land speculators, and those engaged in smoking dens, opium dens, and others known as privilege dealers, shall not be liable to the payment of the special taxes imposed by law, remitting any such tax assessed but not collected. Passed.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others. The recommendation was agreed to, and a conference committee was ordered. The Speaker appointed as such committee Messrs. WASHBURN, [illegible].

THE PRINTING BUREAU.

Mr. CAIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing 225,000 copies of the agricultural report for 1875.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, the number was increased to 275,000 copies, and the resolution was adopted.

THE DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

Mr. DICKEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the substitute for a Senate bill appropriating $200,000 to aid the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company of Delaware in its enterprise of a pier in Delaware Bay, at or near Lewes, Del., with a substitute.

The point of order was made and sustained, that the substitute, making an appropriation, must be first considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DICKEY moved to suspend the rules. Rejected. The bill and substitute were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DICKEY then moved to go into Committee of the Whole, and to lay aside all special orders so as to take up the bill.

Pending the motion the House, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

Alleged Seizure of Property by American Officers in Canadian Territory.

From the Toronto Globe, July 9.

A case is reported from the St. Clair frontier which will doubtless engage the attention of both the Canadian and United States Governments, and if the facts turn out as stated by our correspondents, there can be little doubt that the person who has suffered by what appears to have been a very unjustifiable act of interference, to use no stronger term, on the part of some over-zealous American customs officers, will obtain full and early reparation. The facts stated are as follows: Mr. JOHN BROWN, a contractor, has been for some years engaged in dredging a new channel through the St. Clair Flats to the eastward of the old ship-canal. That this gentleman's works are within Canadian jurisdiction will not be disputed. In the ordinary course of his operations Mr. BROWN purchased wood, which was shipped in the Sydenham River on two vessels, a steam barge, and a wood scow, the property of Mr. HIRAM LITTLE, of Wallaceburg. On its arrival at the scene of operation the wood was discharged on the west arm side of the works. The men had not unloaded the freight, however, when sheer orders were pounced down upon by a party of revenue officers from Detroit, who seized the vessel and wood, (fifty-eight cords,) and Mr. LITTLE, happening next day to follow his cargo, they arrested him also, and carried him off with his property to Detroit on a charge of smuggling. He was ultimately released with his effects on giving bonds for the property in $2,500 and $500 for costs. If Mr. LITTLE had, without notice, landed dutiable materials on American soil, however openly, we may assume that it would constitute a contraband proceeding, however mitigated by the absence of any attempt at concealment. The question which arises is, therefore, the very simple one, whether this transaction took place on the side of the United States is to the west of the point at which the seizure took place, or more to the eastward, in which case the American officers might be technically in the right. But in the face of the settlement under the treaty of Ghent in 1822, it appears hardly possible to doubt that that act contemplated as altogether unreasonable. After tracing the boundary line up the Detroit River to Lake St. Clair, the boundary is defined to run through the middle of said lake in a direction to enter that mouth or channel of the River St. Clair which is usually denominated the Old Ship Channel, thence along the middle of the said channel, between Squirrel Island on the south-east and Hersom's Island on the north-west, in a direction to enter the strait or passage between Drummond's Island on the west and the Little Manitou on the east, thence through the middle of the passage which divided the two last-mentioned islands, &c. Mr. BROWN'S work is said to be to the east of the channel thus indicated, and consequently within Canadian territory. Two points, therefore, if these really is any question at all about the matter, have to be decided. First, whether there exists a doubt as to the boundary, and secondly, whether the property is liable to seizure in United States territory or not? Reading the definition above given, we are not able to discover any ground for dispute as to the respective limits of the two countries. That conceded, a demand for due compensation to Mr. LITTLE and an apology for the mistake would follow, and we should suppose that be disputed or refused. It is for the interests of both nations to avoid any difficulties of this nature. The officers who made the arrest probably acted on their own responsibility, and although that does not relieve the Government of its liability to Mr. LITTLE, it would render it the more easy to settle the difficulty. It is a case that should be dealt with promptly and energetically, and it so described, is one that should be very easy of solution.

ILLINOIS.

The Vote on the New Constitution—Loaning the Credit of Counties—The Colored Voters—The Present Supreme Court—Weather and Crop Reports—An Interesting Democracy—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 7, 1870.

The citizens of Chicago celebrated the Fourth in their usual miscellaneous way. There was no general observance of the day, but everybody contrived to do it honor in some way. A large number exhibited their patriotism by imbibing largely and getting gloriously drunk. But much the largest portion of the celebrators chose the more sensible way of leaving town on one of the many excursion parties and picnics which were down in the programme of the day. In many places in the interior of the State the people had an old-fashioned celebration—greased cocky contest, BOMBAST, "Red" "Fourth of July" "as what it used to be when we were boys." People don't go into the celebration of it with that zeal and earnestness which characterized the occasion forty years ago.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The telegraph has already told you of the result of our election on the 5th. The new Constitution with all its appendages, has been adopted by a large majority. The opposition to the Constitution itself scarcely amounts to "nothing." Some of the minority articles were opposed, and against the one relating to minority representation received many thousand negative votes. The large majority in Chicago—nearly 12,000—secured the adoption; but there is also a majority in its favor in the balance of the State. The Democrats, up this way, went for it pretty strongly, as it was their only hope of securing any members of the Legislature in the north part of the State. It is a radical innovation, and gives the vested and trading a larger capital to work upon than formerly. Whether or not it will prove an additional cause of corruption, remains to be seen—the opponents think it will. On the whole, the new Constitution is a great improvement upon the old. It throws safeguards around the rights and pockets of the people, which had become highly necessary in order to check the spirit of public plunder which has become such an alarming characteristic of the age. And the people, too, needed protection against themselves in the matter of loaning the credit of counties, towns and cities for the benefit of railroad companies, and against running into debt generally. The limits in these respects has become perfectly fearful, and it required a constitutional check to arrest it, or our taxes would now be so high that property would be of little value. Already, in some places, the rate of taxation had reached to five and six per cent. upon the assessed valuation, and yet the cry for the issue of bonds was as loud as ever. In Chicago, we were progressing at a fearful rate, and already our debt has reached ten per cent. of the assessments, and five per cent. of the actual value of the property of our citizens, and was increasing at the rate of nearly two millions annually. Hereafter we shall have to say as we go, and as the tax-payers look upon the "budget" they will know just what our public servants propose to expend. Heretofore the amount has been hidden—covered up by these artful dodges which municipal financiers understand so well. We suppose the various municipalities, county, town and city, of the State, owe little, if any, less than $75,000,000; and even some of them are now beginning to squirm about paying the interest; and we have only just entered upon the business. A very large portion of this indebtedness has been incurred within the past six months, and the first payment of interest has not yet been called for. Another important point has been gained to the people in adopting the railroad article. These corporations were becoming altogether too powerful and overbearing, and this section puts a bridle upon them.

THE COLORED VOTERS.

Usually on going to the polls of the ward in which I exercise the freeman's prerogative of voting, I have found the ground occupied almost wholly by Irishmen and Germans, although it embraces a large slice of the aristocratic quarter—Wabash and Michigan avenues. But, for some reason, if the Americans vote at all, they cast their ballots and retire as soon as possible. But this time there was a variety. The negro was there from Third and Fourth avenues, and from the alleys, and Ireland and Germany had to yield a space for Africa. There was no difficulty, however—no objection to the colored men voting from any quarter. They appeared to fully appreciate the dignity and importance of the act, and went to it as to a solemn duty and a new-born right. I suppose there was not a single colored vote cast in the city for any of the Democratic candidates.

THE JUDICIARY.

Our Supreme Court, under the new order of things, consists of seven Judges, elected by districts. Three of these are on the Bench of the old Court, and four new ones have just been elected. Politically there are four Democrats and three Republicans. Our Democratic friends have a way of their own in relation to a non-partisan judiciary. Wherever they are sure of electing their candidate, one of their own party is sure to go in. But in Republican districts they favor the non-partisan dodge, and 40 MCALLISTER is elected in this district, which, on political candidates, can give about 15,000 Republican majority. Judge WALKER, too, was elected in a Republican district, and so was Judge CATON, as long as he would run. The defeat of Mr. HITCHCOCK, in the district, is not a very extraordinary event. He is not much known as a lawyer to begin with, and then last Fall he was one of the instruments of a clique to defeat the regular Republican nominee, and the "Barnesites" remembered him to his own discomfiture. I notice that the Republican journals in other parts of the State condole with him in about the manner of the Quincy *Whig*, which says:

"There will be little sympathy felt with the defeated candidate in the rest of the State, and little regret anywhere except as it gives the Democracy a majority on the Supreme Bench."

And I would here say that the people have never had cause to regret the course pursued by the Republicans in ignoring politics in the election of the Judiciary. There has never been any fault found that our Supreme Court ever showed a partisan bias, and there are no more popular men in the State than Judges BREESE and CATON. The former has just been re-elected without opposition, and the latter has retired to private life.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

These two items present an improvement over our last report. We have had a series of rain showers in all this region which have been of untold benefit to crop prospects, as well as to the comfort of man and beast. Although rather late in the season for the earlier grain, yet the effect upon the crops which do not ripen until September has been most beneficial. Corn is coming on magnificently. The wheat harvest, so far as it has proceeded, has turned out much better than was feared. Kansas has a magnificent crop, and in the southern part of this State it is a fair average. Our stone-harvest season came to a close rather suddenly. The hot weather of May and June proved fatal to a large yield, and not half the quantity reached our markets this year that there did last. And owing to prohibitory freight charges on the Pacific Railroad we are getting nothing from California. St. Joseph, however, promises abundance of peaches.

MISSIONARIES.

We had a ceremony here last Sabbath, which being the first of the kind, is worth mentioning. It was the public designation of Rev. R. H. NASSMITH and wife under appointment of the Baptist Missionary Union,—whose head-quarters are in Boston—for Siam. The Foreign Secretary, Rev. J. G. WARREN, was present and took part in the exercises, which were held in the morning in the Second Baptist Church, and in the evening in the First Church, Dr. BURROUGHS, President of the University, led the exercises. It was but comparatively a few years ago—thirty-five—that Chicago was missionary ground and the First Second Church was supplied with

[illegible] Publishing Co., [illegible] Publishers, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

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[illegible] Publishers' Agents, Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 41 Park-row, New-York. Estimates furnished for advertising in any list or lists in the United States and Canada.

Wedding and Visiting Cards, French Papers, Envelopes, &c. Best assortment in the Northwest. Wholesale and Retail. SWEARINGEN, 164 Madison-st., Chicago.

Parasols Wholesale in the United States and all foreign countries by HUNT & CO., No. 4 Park-place, New-York.

THE ALEXANDRINE CASE.

Doctrine of the Surrogate—The Daughter and Executrix of Capt. Alexander Declared Entitled to the Bonds.

Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, rendered his decision on the investigation that has been going on before him for some time past, for the discovery of the missing bonds left by Capt. ALEXANDER or his decease, and for the possession of these that were deposited with the Union Trust Company. Mr. REDFIELD appeared as counsel for Mrs. BURKE, the daughter of Capt. ALEXANDER, and Messrs. BEEBE and CHAS. S. SPENCER for Mrs. GARDNER, who claims a right to the bonds by gift of Capt. ALEXANDER. The counsel for Mrs. GARDNER asked to be heard before the Surrogate rendered his decision, and being allowed, the privilege, both Mr. SPENCER and Judge BEEBE argued before the Court at some length in behalf of their clients. The Surrogate ought not to grant an order giving possession of the bonds now deposited with the Union Trust Company to Mrs. BURKE. The point they urged was that these bonds had been deposited with the Trust Company under a stipulation entered into by the law firm of MILLER, STOCKBRIDGE & PECKHAM and the firm of BEEBE, DONOHUE & CO., conditioned that the bonds should be delivered to the successful party in a suit now pending before the Superior Court to determine their rightful ownership. They were thus deposited by Mr. PECKHAM, who was at the time acting as special administrator of the estate of Mr. ALEXANDER, under an order of the late Surrogate, Mr. TUCKER, late counsel, insisted that the stipulation thus made, and the act of the former officer of the Court, should be respected and kept by the present Surrogate. The act of the Legislature, under which Mrs. GARDNER was held, only claimed only applied to property that was "withheld" or "concealed," which was not the case with the bonds deposited in the Union Trust Company. If the Surrogate decided to grant an order for the delivery of the bonds to Mrs. BURKE, they would be taken out of the security provided by the law, and Mrs. BURKE would not get immediate possession of the bonds, which she craved, but would be in a worse position than before; for she would then have only a security bond, whereas she now had the bonds themselves deposited in a safe place, to be delivered to her or case the Superior Court decided that she was entitled to them.

Mr. REDFIELD replied to the arguments of Mrs. GARDNER'S counsel, and claimed that it was the right and duty of the Surrogate under the late act of the Legisl

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, although three pieces of City property were advertised to be sold by Bleakers & McGuire, but one was disposed of, consisting of a store lot on the North side of Forty-second-street, 75 feet 6 inches West of Third-avenue. This lot is a peculiar one in form, having a front of 46 feet 6 inches, and a depth on the west line of 81 feet 8 inches; from this point a line drawn means the front at the east end, making the gore a right-angled triangle, its shape being caused by the crossing of an old road through the property. The lot was sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, referee, and brought $5,650. The above particular description is given in order to account for the large price obtained, for intrinsically the land was worth merely a nominal sum; not having a full front of two lots, in order to complete the lots in the rear it has become valuable, and the result was a lively competition. The sale of the leasehold property on Fifth-avenue and the premises on the Bloomingdale road, advertised for today by the same firm, was postponed until Monday next.

To-morrow, at the Exchange, JAMES M. MILLER offers a number of lots located in Westchester County at Inwood, Tremont and West Morrisania respectively.

Today, A. H. MESSICK, Jr. & Bro., sell the Schuneardt estate, situate on the Raritan River, opposite New-Brunswick, N. J., the sale taking place on the premises at 2 P. M. For a full description of the property, reference is made to their advertising columns.

To-morrow, as has already been noticed, ALDRIDGE & WARD sell a desirable lot of Jersey City property, to which sale attention is also called.

The following additional sales are noticed for this week:

To-morrow WILLIAM SANDS & GARRETTSON sell 400 building lots at Jamaica, L. I. The sale is a large one, and should be well attended. Maps and all other particulars can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 91 Cedar-street.

On Thursday, on the ground, at 1 P. M., at Yorrytown, ROBERTS & McGUIRE will dispose of a handsome residence, surrounded by extensive grounds, and within a quick city ride. The known value of property in this vicinity and the location of these lots, situated as they are in the midst of the finest improvements, render the transaction an important one. The sale is positive, and after the house is disposed of the lots will be sold entire, singly or in plots, to suit purchasers. The station is within a short distance of the depot, and in all respects desirable. Persons who intend to be present at the auction can leave the City as late as 12 A. M. by the Hudson River Railway.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

1 gore 101 ft. s. s. of 42d-st., 72.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., front of lot 51.6 ft. $1,650

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Eldridge-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Canal-st., 25x88.7.... $15,000
Houston and Mercer sts., n. w. corner, 26x100, h. and l. .....
Hammond-st., s. s., 25.6 ft. e. of Laurence-st., 18.6x 45 .....
Spring-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 24x100.8 .....
43d-st. and Madison-av., s. w. corner, 22x36.7, h. and l. .....
Rivington-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.2x irregular .....
Bleecker-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Sullivan-st., 25x100 .....
Bleecker-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Sullivan-st., 25x100 .....
Bleecker-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Sullivan-st., 25x100 .....
Bleecker-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Sullivan-st., 25x100 .....
Bleecker-st., n. s.,

SHIPPING.

REGULAR LINE.
THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Capt. WILLIAMS, SATURDAY, July 16, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. TOBIN, WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, July 23, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 10 A. M.
Rates of passage: Cabin, $100 and $80, according to location of berths.
Steerage, $30.
Excursion tickets, good for six months, $150.
Children under 12 years, half price.
Servants accompanying cabin passengers, $50.
Steerage passengers provided with bedding, and have the use of spacious promenade decks.
Cabin passengers provided with every luxury that can be procured in the New-York market.
Baggage received on the day previous to sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES WOOD, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
CUNARD LINE—SAILING DAYS CHANGED.
CHARTERED TO SAIL FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL.
CHINA, Wednesday, July 13, at 10 A. M.
SCOTIA, Saturday, July 23, at 10 A. M.
ALEPPO, Wednesday, July 27, at 10 A. M.
CHINA, Saturday, August 6, at 10 A. M.
SCOTIA, Wednesday, August 17, at 10 A. M.
ALEPPO, Saturday, August 27, at 10 A. M.
CHINA, Wednesday, September 7, at 10 A. M.
SCOTIA, Saturday, September 17, at 10 A. M.
ALEPPO, Wednesday, September 28, at 10 A. M.
CHINA, Saturday, October 8, at 10 A. M.
SCOTIA, Wednesday, October 19, at 10 A. M.
ALEPPO, Saturday, October 29, at 10 A. M.
CHINA, Wednesday, November 9, at 10 A. M.
SCOTIA, Saturday, November 19, at 10 A. M.
ALEPPO, Wednesday, November 30, at 10 A. M.
CHINA, Saturday, December 10, at 10 A. M.
SCOTIA, Wednesday, December 21, at 10 A. M.
ALEPPO, Saturday, December 31, at 10 A. M.
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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CITY OF LONDON, Capt. TOBIN, SATURDAY, July 16, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Capt. WILLIAMS, WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, July 23, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, July 30, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, August 6, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, August 10, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, August 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, August 17, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, August 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, August 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, August 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, August 31, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, September 3, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, September 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, September 10, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, September 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, September 17, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, September 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, September 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, September 28, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, October 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, October 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, October 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, October 12, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, October 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, October 19, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, October 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, October 26, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, October 29, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, November 2, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, November 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, November 9, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, November 12, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, November 16, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, November 19, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, November 23, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, November 26, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, November 30, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, December 3, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, December 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, December 10, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, December 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, December 17, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, December 21, at 2 P. M.
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No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS AND CHARLESTON.
THE NEW AND FAST-SAILING STEAMSHIP
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. THOMPSON, WILL SAIL FOR THE ABOVE PORTS ON
TUESDAY, July 19, at 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading given to Mobile, New-Orleans, Galveston, Indianola, Key West and Tampa.
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Passage to New-Orleans, $35 gold.
Passage to Galveston, $50 gold.
Passage to Indianola, $50 gold.
Passage to Aspinwall, $100 gold.
Passage to Panama, $150 gold.
Passage to San Francisco, $150 gold.
Passage to Portland, $150 gold.
Passage to Victoria, $150 gold.
Passage to Sydney, $150 gold.
Passage to Melbourne, $150 gold.
Passage to Shanghai, $150 gold.
Passage to Yokohama, $150 gold.
Passage to Hong-Kong, $150 gold.
Passage to Calcutta, $150 gold.
Passage to Bombay, $150 gold.
Passage to Rio Janeiro, $100 gold.
Passage to Montevideo, $100 gold.
Passage to Buenos Ayres, $100 gold.
Passage to Valparaiso, $100 gold.
Passage to Callao, $100 gold.
Passage to Guayaquil, $100 gold.
Passage to Acapulco, $100 gold.
Passage to Mazatlan, $100 gold.
Passage to Guaymas, $100 gold.
Passage to Manzanillo, $100 gold.
Passage to Panama, $100 gold.
Passage to Aspinwall, $100 gold.
Passage to Port-au-Prince, $100 gold.
Passage to Kingston, $100 gold.
Passage to Havana, $100 gold.
Passage to Nassau, $100 gold.
Passage to Charleston, $100 gold.
Passage to Savannah, $100 gold.
Passage to Key West, $100 gold.
Passage to Mobile, $100 gold.
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Passage to Shanghai, $100 gold.
Passage to Yokohama, $100 gold.
Passage to Hong-Kong, $100 gold.
Passage to Calcutta, $100 gold.
Passage to Bombay, $100

THE GOLD MARKET.

Effect of the War News from Europe.

The Gold Premium Advances to 115 3-4—Excitement Among the Bulls and Bears.

That which the operators in gold have waited for so long and about which so many vague rumors were wont to be circulated, has come at last, and the hearts of the bulls are made glad by variable news of an impending war in Europe. Like the sailor becalmed praying for a breeze, the operators in gold have daily cast wistful glances toward the various points of the political compass, ever since last March, in the hope that something would occur to set the golden billows in motion once more. Failing of providing the means for a sensation from Washington, and having worn the Funding bill, the Currency bill, and all other financial measures almost threadbare by their various manipulations, the news from Europe last week, that a war-cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, was spreading over the Continent, seemed too good to be true. Last week the war rumors were considered too vague to produce much effect upon the gold market, and the tossing of the antiferous waves was quite gentle.

Yesterday, however, the storm cloud seemed to gather in magnitude, and assumed such stupendous proportions that the gold market began to feel its effects—the waves were in motion, and commenced their almost ceaseless music. The rush to the Gold Room yesterday morning, to hear what the gold waves were saying, was tremendous. Those operators who had not anticipated the storm found that the billows were making for them a sea of trouble; but the careful mariner, who had anticipated the movement, looked calmly on, and played with the golden spray as it dashed upon the rock.

The transactions in the Gold Room at an early hour in the morning were quite heavy, and the price of gold rushed up from 115⅛, the figure of Saturday, was soon distanced, and gold was sold up to 115¾. The Board opened with gold at 115¾, which was the highest point reached during exchange hours. From that figure it fluctuated rapidly all day, running as low as 115⅜.

The air was filled with rumors which were circulated upon the yellow slips of tissue paper—which not unfrequently are tissues of falsehood, but nevertheless serve their purpose—and the German bankers were heavy buyers. The report that American securities had fallen off from two to three per cent on the other side, and a return movement might be expected, effected Governments, and they in turn had an effect upon the gold market.

It is scarcely necessary to follow the fortunes of the day as recorded upon the gold indicators. The scene yesterday was but a repetition of those which have been faithfully painted in these columns during previous months, although, perhaps, the feeling was not so intense yesterday as it was when gold was tailing step by step in the latter part of February and during March. It certainly bore no resemblance to the panic which attended the transactions of Friday, Friday last September.

Now there is legitimate cause for a rise in gold, and the market is in the control of the bulls, who will doubtless make the most of the excitement while it lasts. Should the war-cloud in Europe be dissipated, the bears will be mistaken, with joy, for then they will reap their harvest.

The following table will show the fluctuations in the Gold Room during the Exchange hours:

Hour.	Price.	Hour.	Price.	Hour.	Price.
10:00	115¼	11:19	114⅞	12:31	115⅛
10:01	115	11:20	114⅞	12:31	115⅛
10:02	114⅞	11:20	114⅞	12:31	115⅜
10:04	114⅞	11:20	114⅞	12:32	115⅜
10:06	114⅞	11:23	115⅜	12:39	115⅜
10:07	115	11:24	114⅞	12:40	115⅜
10:10	114⅞	11:25	114⅞	12:41	115⅜
10:11	114⅞	11:25	115⅛	12:42	115⅜
10:12	114⅞	11:26	114	12:43	115⅜
10:12	114⅞	11:27	114⅞	12:44	115⅜
10:13	114⅞	11:27	114	12:53	115⅜
10:15	114⅞	11:28	114⅞	12:54	115⅜
10:16	114⅞	11:29	114⅞	12:55	115⅜
10:16	114⅞	11:30	114⅞	12:56	115⅜
10:17	114⅞	11:31	114⅞	12:58	115⅜
10:18	114⅞	11:31	114⅞	12:59	115⅜
10:18	114⅞	11:31	114⅞	1:00	115⅜
10:20	114⅞	11:32	114⅞	1:01	115⅜
10:21	114⅞	11:34	114⅞	1:12	115⅜
10:22	114⅞	11:36	114⅞	1:13	115⅜
10:24	114⅞	11:37	114⅞	1:19	115⅜
10:24	114⅞	11:38	114⅞	1:20	115⅜
10:26	114⅞	11:42	114	1:22	115⅜
10:27	114⅞	11:42	114⅞	1:22	115⅜
10:28	114⅞	11:47	114⅞	1:23	115⅜
10:30	114⅞	11:47	114⅞	1:25	115⅜
10:32	114⅞	11:52	114⅞	1:27	115⅜
10:33	114⅞	11:56	114⅞	1:28	115⅜
10:34	114⅞	12:00	114⅞	1:30	115⅜
10:36	114⅞	12:00 M.	114⅞	1:31	115⅜
10:36	114⅞	12:00 M.	114⅞	1:32	115⅜
10:38	114⅞	12:06 P. M.	114⅞	1:33	115⅜
10:40	114⅞	12:07	114⅞	1:37	115⅜
10:40	114⅞	12:13	114⅞	1:37	115⅜
10:41	114⅞	12:14	114	2:02	115⅜
10:41	114⅞	12:15	115⅛	2:03	115⅜
10:42	114⅞	12:16	115⅜	2:05	114
10:43	114⅞	12:17	115⅜	2:09	115⅜
10:44	114⅞	12:18	115⅜	2:09	114
10:45	114⅞	12:19	115⅜	2:09	115⅜
10:47	114⅞	12:20	115⅜	2:10	114
11:02	114⅞	12:20	115⅜	2:15	115⅜
11:04	114⅞	12:20	115⅜	2:20	115⅜
11:07	114⅞	12:21	115⅜	2:25	115⅜
11:08	114⅞	12:21	115⅜	2:30	115⅜
11:10	114⅞	12:22	115⅜	2:35	115⅜
11:13	114⅞	12:23	115⅜	2:40	115⅜
11:13	114⅞	12:24	115⅜	2:45	115⅜
11:14	114⅞	12:25	115⅜	2:53	115⅜
11:16	114⅞	12:26	115⅜	2:55	115⅜
11:16	114⅞	12:28	115⅜	2:56	115⅜
11:18	114⅞	12:30	115⅜	3:00	115⅜
11:18	114⅞				

The fluctuations were influenced by the conflicting reports from Europe. The heavy rise early in the morning was caused by the large purchases by German bankers. Private dispatches to the effect that the rupture would be healed by diplomacy sent the price down again, and contradictory reports kept it oscillating all day. Rentes declined to 66 francs 50 centimes—the lowest point for many years—and this course of the never-failing barometer, the Paris Bourse, was considered as a certain indication that war was imminent. Up went the price again, and it kept up until dispatches were received announcing that England had offered mediation with France, when the price fell to 115¼, though the market was still active. The clearings at the Gold Exchange cannot, it is thought, fall short of $100,000,000.

The war news had its marked effect upon the dry goods market, which was unsettled and inclined to advance. The produce market was also affected. Early in the day the war news and the resulting buoyancy in gold strengthened business in breadstuffs, and led holders to demand much higher prices for flour and wheat. But the export and speculative inquiry was comparatively large throughout the day, and at the close the markets were generally weaker and irregular. In cotton there was a rather lower range of prices, under firmer offerings and a limited demand. In ocean freight there was an unusually limited demand for ship room, but rates were nominally unchanged. Outside of these there was no excitement.

CRICKET.

St. George vs. New-York—A Fine Contest at Hoboken.

The first of the regular annual series of games between the noted Metropolitan cricket clubs, the St. George and the New-York, was commenced on the grounds of the New-York Club, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, yesterday. The weather, though warm, was fine for the game, and the interest taken in the contest was shown by the large attendance, there being more spectators present than at any previous game this season. The two clubs did not present their full strength, but they had out good elevens, nevertheless.

The game began at 12:20, with New-York at the bat, DOYLE and SCOTT going in to the bowling of NORLEY and CARPENTER. SCOTT was bowled the first over from NORLEY, the first wicket falling for a blank. KERR and DOYLE afterward ran the score up to 10, when KERR was well bowled by CARPENTER, EASTWOOD taking his place. Before the latter retired the score had been run to 36. EASTWOOD being prettily caught in the slip by TALBOT. GREIG was next at bat after adding 6 to the score, he also retired from a catch by COOPER at wicket. In the meantime DOYLE had been keeping his end up in masterly style, his defense necessitating a change in the bowling. CARPENTER giving place to LEACH, though he averages was better than NORLEY'S. BYRON and followed GREIG, both he fell a victim to NORLEY'S slows, BOOTH taking his place. BOOTH and DOYLE then made a stand, the score being run up to 70 before they were parted, DOYLE retiring from being stumped by COOPER in going out to meet the "twister," he having been in for an hour and a half for the fine score of 30. Dinner was now called, and for an hour the game gave place to the knife and fork business at the club-house, without which cricket apparently would not be the attractive sport it is to "ye Englishmen."

After dinner BOOTH and CARMAN went in, but the former was neatly stumped by COOPER at NORLEY for 13. PERRIS succeeded, but retired immediately from being run out, HIGGINSON being his successor. The latter had scored 7, when he was neatly caught at leg by MAYNARD, HIGHAM being last man. The latter went in for the slashing business, and he had punished NORLEY'S slows for 11, when he was obliged to carry his bat out, CARMAN being run out for 9—the last wicket falling for 104. At 4¼ P. M. St. George sent in COOPER and BANCE to the bowling of SCOTT and EASTWARD, SCOTT sending in "rippers," and EASTWOOD medium-paced balls. COOPER scored in the first over from SCOTT, and facing EASTWOOD rattled off 5 4 and 3 to leg in brilliant style; and it was not long before he had run up 18. Before he retired he saw out BANCE and MAYNARD, the latter contributing 11. COOPER was bowled by SCOTT off his pad, and he got 29 since to NORLEY, the third wicket falling for 48. GREIG now went on at EASTWOOD'S end, the latter having been punished rather badly. The next three wickets fell without any large increase in the score, the sixth wicket going down for 61. FAWCETT made a good stand, and punished SCOTT'S "pacers" pretty lively, his contribution being 18, marked by two fours. The ninth wicket had fallen for 101, when GORDON and GIBBORNE got in well together, and the latter having beat BOOTH at his best before he scored, they afterward pulled up the inning's score to 127, when it stood when stumps were drawn, GORDON being next out for 19, and GIBBORNE for 9, SCOTT being driven for three hits twice.

The game will be resumed at noon to-day, and quite a close contest is anticipated. Among the visitors in the Club-house was one of the Indian Chiefs named BUM-A-BE-CHE-E, whose yells at times when any lively play was shown, greatly amused the crowd. During the last of the game he got off some regular war-whoops. There were a number of cricketers present from Newark, Paterson, Boston, &c. We give the score of the day's play below:

NEW-YORK.		ST. GEORGE.	
Doyle, st. Cooper, b. Norley	30	Cooper, b. Scott	19
Scott, b. Norley	0	Bance, b. Eastwood	9
Kerr, b. Carpenter	3	Maynard, run out	10
Eastwood, c. Talbot, b. Norley	1	Norley, b. Greig	3
Booth, c. Bance, b. Norley	13	Carpenter, c. and b. Scott	4
Greig, c. Higginson, b. Norley	4	Leach, c. Higginson, b. Greig	4
Byron, c. Bance, b. Norley	12	Talbot, b. Eastwood	2
Gordon, not out	19	Gosling, not out	12
Gibborne, st. Cooper, b. Norley	9	Higginson, b. Leach	2
Fawcett, run out	8	Byron, leg byes, 6, wides, 2	8
Perris, run out	3		
Higham, st. Maynard, b. Norley	7	Total	117
Higham jr., not out	11		
Byron, 6; leg byes, 4	0		
Total	94		

Umpires—Messrs. EASTWOOD and SMITH.

CUBA.

Agitation of the Slavery Question—Plans of the Slave-Holders—Celebration of the Fourth by Americans—Men of the North and South in Unity—Cuban Successes—Death of Col. Lono.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 5, 1870.

The slavery question continues to absorb public attention, so much so that the war is as completely forgotten and ignored as if it did not exist. The slavery discussion will do more than the reigning epidemics or bullets of the enemies to end the war; and as it was the stumbling block of the South, it will be the gallows of Spanish supremacy in Cuba. Meetings are held almost daily, and the same results are arrived at. The leading men of the Spanish party such as SOLUNTA, POLIDO, and others, are willing to co-operate with the Cortes; while such Cubans as the Marquis of SAN MIGUEL and Mr. PORY are more pro-slavery and less willing to make concessions or grant any privileges to the slaves. On Saturday evening a very stormy meeting of slave-owners from different parts of the island was held at the palace. It was presided over by Gen. CARBO. Discussion followed discussion, and that very loyal body of ultra Spanish citizens there assembled resolved to take the action of their Government and the Cortes into consideration, but not to co-operate effectively unless they were consulted and the law approved by them, so as to prevent the blacks from becoming vagabonds, and the island to present the picture of utter ruin and misery, as experienced by the people of the South today. Some of these mendacious slave-traders received a whack from Gen. CARBO, who informed them that the meeting was not held for the purpose of censuring or approving the acts of the Cortes; the laws must be obeyed without argument, and they could only request as a favor to be heard by the Cortes on this question. A motion was then adopted by a portion of the assemblage to request the Cortes not to be too hasty in applying the law, and they would furnish valuable information and arguments in favor of a partial abolition.—the organization of a system of labor, compelling all slaves to remain with their present owners for a term not less than ten years, but that said slaves should receive $4 a month each, the same as the Chinese. Another meeting was held at the Casino last night, when it was proposed and carried that no journal published in the Island shall make the slightest allusion to the slavery question, but remain obedient, servile and quiet as hitherto. These people had at least talent enough to see that the discussion of the subject by the Press would bring it squarely before the public. The newspapers, of course, will obey orders. The Captain-General, who is expected to-morrow, from Puerto Principe, will be immediately besieged by an army of slaveholders, in order to prevent him from taking any steps in the matter, and if possible to aid them in obtaining a respite from the Cortes. Unless I am very much mistaken, Gen. RODAS will do nothing of the kind, but with polite promises, will put his abolition doctrines into practice, unless he gets frightened and succumbs to the slave-trading element.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Fourth of July in Havana, of late years, has become a thing unheard of. The civil war and the homogenous elements of which American society in Havana is composed has been a bar to any reunion. Some of our go-ahead and enterprising American citizens, such as Messrs. DOWNE, BURGESS and SHOOKS, this year consulted with the Consul, Mr. BIDDLE, as to the advisability of celebrating the Fourth of July in some appropriate manner; and the result was a dinner at Mariano, and, for the first time since 1860, Americans from the North and Americans from the South were seen together in the City of Havana. The dinner was a great success, and will long be remembered by those who attended it. Mr. BIDDLE, our Consul-General, presided in a very able and at the same time humorous speech to the toast, "The President of the United States." He was followed by Dr. WILSON, with an appropriate speech, or lecture it might be termed, on the "land we reside in." The Doctor was listened to with a great deal of attention, and the applause when he got through, demonstrated fully that all those present coincided in his opinion, that as Americans it was our duty to be magnanimous and just, and not to meddle or interfere with the internal affairs of this Island in any manner whatsoever. "The Day we Celebrate" was the next toast, and the assemblage was astonished and electrified by the high oratorical powers displayed by Mr. STARKE, of the *Herald*. Himself a direct descendant of the revolutionary hero, Gen. STARKE, he was enabled to interlard his discourse with personal anecdotes and reminiscences, until then unknown to some of those present. The speech of Mr. STARKE was undoubtedly the feature of the occasion, and he was warmly applauded. Mr. GUZMAN, of the *World*, spoke on "Ocean Cables and their Importance," explaining his subject in a very succinct and lucid manner, and Mr. STRAUS, of the Associated Press, responded on behalf of the Press. Instead of referring to its power or importance, he spoke of Americans in Havana, their disunion and non-intercourse, and of the shameful fact that while every other foreign nation had its national clubs and charitable societies, the Americans had none. He hoped that those present would unite and form themselves into a society having for its object, not only social intercourse, but the furnishing of charity to our sick and needy countrymen, who might find themselves in distressed circumstances. Mr. BLACHLY responded for the Army and Navy of the United States, stating in his happiest vein that, either North or South, they had never committed any action, either individually or collectively, which they had to blush for. Mr. BIDDLE then spoke on our internal improvements, and Mr. GROOES on industry and agriculture. Mr. JOSEPH RAHEL spoke about the subject nearest his heart—the ladies—and acquitted himself well. Between each toast the band of the volunteers played spersaio and other airs, and the party parted with regret, at a late hour in the evening, to take the last train for Havana.

WAR NEWS.

BEMBETA has once more shown that he has more pluck and talent than the majority of Cuban Commanders. As I informed you in my last, he had invaded the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe with only six hundred men, having to contend with the columns sent after him by RODAS and the troops in front, the Spaniards numbering not less than four thousand men, all veterans. By rapid marches and feints he avoided a general engagement, and had retired to the vicinity of Palmira near Sancti Spiritus. The troops were put to his camp by a prisoner, the Spanish contra guerrillas to the van. When BEMBETA'S advance guards noticed the approach of the enemy, he was already changing on the camp; but they reckoned without the host, imagining that they could effect a rout by a surprise. BEMBETA formed in line and the engagement became general, the contra guerrillas being repulsed everywhere and surrounded three times by BEMBETA; but suddenly the bugles of the infantry were heard at a short distance, coming to the aid of the contra guerrillas at a double-quick, and thus the aspect of affairs was changed. Nevertheless, BEMBETA stubbornly maintained his ground, and returned to the attack time and again, when a body of 200 infantry which had just arrived attacked him on the flank. By this time night had fallen and stronger reinforcements were arriving for the Spaniards. During the night BEMBETA withdrew to the mountains, leaving fifty-nine dead and carrying about 150 wounded with him. The Spaniards buried ninety-one dead and sent nearly one hundred wounded to Sancti Spiritus, the slightly wounded remaining with the army. The Spaniards state that BEMBETA recrossed the Puerto Principe line, but private letters announce that such is not the fact by any means, BEMBETA having made his appearance at Quemados de Iobost on the 1st inst., and having been joined by several bands from Remedios and Mayajigua.

LONG'S DEATH.

The second Upton expedition has been extremely disastrous to the Cubans. All the arms and ammunition have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and now we have official and private advices announcing that the remaining seven men of the expedition have been captured by the volunteers, (principally Cubans and some ex-insurgents,) and are now being tried by Court-martial at Holguin. Col. LONG was met by a corporal of the Napoles battalion whom he disarmed and wounded defending himself against the corporal's musket, with the sword-bayonet. The corporal was fast giving out, when, on his shouts, two soldiers came up, one of whom was put *hors de combat* in a moment; the third soldier ran behind a tree, took deliberate aim and fired at LONG, the ball passing through his breast. He staggered, when the soldier ran up to him and run his bayonet twice through his body. And thus died one of the bravest men in Cuba. QUASIMODO.

The Murder of Jacob Snebler.

Coroner ROLLINS, having other business on hand, did not take any action yesterday in the case of JACOB SNEBLER, the German who was killed at No. 324 West Forty-third-street, on Saturday night, by being hit on the head by an unknown ruffian. The inquest will be held today at the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station. Three more young men were yesterday arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the row that led to the murder, though very little progress has been made in discovering who the person was that threw the missile.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mrs. M. MORRIS, of No. 425 Seventh-avenue, when entering a Third-avenue car Sunday afternoon, at One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, had her gold watch snatched from her belt by a pickpocket, who was permitted to escape.

The Erie Railway Company is now forwarding the bulk of the supply of Western live stock to the New-York and other Eastern markets. The number of car-loads of cattle, hogs, and sheep which arrived last week by this line at Weehawken, N. J., where the Erie cattle yards for that purpose are located, was 800. Stock is now arriving very freely by both the Central and Erie Roads, but the profit from tolls from transportation amount to nothing, the freightage rate still remaining at $1 per car by the latter; and $40 per car-load by the former road. There are very few cattle now being forwarded by the Central route, in consequence of the cheaper price by the Erie. A few large drovers, however, have contracts by the Central, and therefore make shipments by that route.

The picnic season is now at its height, and every organization, of whatever name or character, has indulged its members and their friends with a good day's sport in the country. The Masonic brotherhood, as usual, have enjoyed the season fully. Among the most notable affairs of the kind yet to occur, is that of York Lodge No. 197, F. and A. M., which takes place at Dudley's Grove, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. The proceeds will be passed to the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund.

On Sunday afternoon, July 3, a few Baptists assembled at the residence of Mr. WILLIAM DE WOLF, Hackensack, N. J., and among with him and his wife, revived the first Baptist church of that place, of which they were the only surviving representatives. Established thirty-five years ago, in a community at that time hostile to such an enterprise, after struggling a few years the anchristian conduct of one evil man, who corrupted the position of trust, effectually scattered them. Without a house of worship, pastor, or money, this small band of twenty-five or thirty have undertaken again to establish a church in that town.

FREDERICK HOAG, of No. 378 Seventh-avenue, and THOMAS GALLAHER, of No. 1,100 Broadway, liquor-store keepers, were arraigned before Justice KOCH, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having violated the Sunday Excise Law, and were fined $50 and costs each in answer at the Court of General Sessions.

FRANK DURAND, of No. 145 Mercer-street, appeared before Justice KOCH, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and charged WM. CLARK, who keeps a liquor-store at No. 89 West Houston-street, with having shot at him twice between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, one of the balls taking effect in deponent's leg. CLARK was admitted to $1,000 bail.

The committee appointed to receive the yachts *Dauntless* and *Cambria* expect them to arrive at this port about the 24th inst., and advise all yachts going to meet them to keep as near Sandy Hook as possible.

The proprietors of the various hotels in this city are beginning to awake to the necessity of reducing their prices to suit the times. The Messrs. LELAND, of the Metropolitan, lead in the movement, and it is probable that their example will be followed by the other houses speedily.

MICHAEL GILLIS, a German twenty-nine years of age, who lives in Fifty-fourth-street, near First-avenue, was riding last evening on the front platform of a Belt-line car, with his leg protruding beyond the car, and when in Fifty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue, a coal wagon, throwing him off and under the car, the wheels of which passed over both feet, crushing them in a terrible manner. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

There will be a game of base-ball on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, today, between the Tuttle & Bailey Club, of Williamsburg, and the Frontiers, of Jersey City, for the junior championship, and its emblem, the silver ball. Neither club has met with a defeat up to the present time.

The officers of the Ninth Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., have been invited by Commodore STOCKTON to Cape May, to be his guests at the Stockton House, and attend the Seventh Regiment ball in full dress uniform. They have accepted, and will leave by special train on Friday P. M., arriving at Cape May at 5 P. M.

CHARLES WOLFF, of No. 21 Essex-street, quarreling last evening at his home with his landlord, JOSEPH SONNERT, struck him on the head with a club, causing a severe scalp wound. WOLFE was arrested and locked up in the Eldridge-street Police Station.

JAMES J. MCCORDEN, of No. 241 East Eleventh-street, while passing through First-avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, at a late hour Sunday night, was attacked by JOHN FLYNN, who stabbed him in the left arm, inflicting a slight wound. FLYNN has not been arrested.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Tompkins-square to-day from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

A number of bills for laying, curbing, guttering, &c., were opened in the Department of Public Works yesterday. The award of contracts will be made to-day.

The body of a drowned boy, about twelve years of age, was found last evening, floating in North River, off Twenty-third-street, by two men who were out in a small boat. It was made fast to the Thirty-fourth-street dock, and the Coroner was notified.

BROOKLYN.

ANN NORMAKER, who was arrested one week ago for stabbing her husband four times with a pen-knife, was brought up before Justice DELMAR, yesterday, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WILLIAM and PAUL CORNOLEY, aged respectively ten and twelve years, were drowned at the foot of Eighteenth-street, yesterday, about noon. They had been "treading clams," and had evidently stepped suddenly into the current which flows so strongly at that point. Their bodies were recovered, and taken to the residence of their parents on First-street, near Fifth-avenue.

The Trustees of the North Second-street Railroad vs. the Trustees of the Grand-street Railroad Company appeared yesterday morning in the Supreme Court on a question of ownership concerning a branch railroad, running to the Lutheran Cemetery, formerly owned by the Metropolitan Company. The papers were handed to Judge PEARSE, who will soon render a decision.

The Police Commissioners made the following appointments yesterday: Cornelius V. Faschett, ex-Alderman of the Seventh Ward, appointed a detective recently, has been assigned to special duty in the Fifth Precinct. Patrolmen have been assigned as follows: Peter Slevery, roundsman, Fifth; James Kelsey, Fifth; Jno. C. Corcoran, Fifth; Henry Graham, Second; Peter Boscon, Second; Edward J. Temple, Tenth; Michael Madegan, Eighth; Edward Bourke, Third.

The property-owners on the line of the Southside Road have risen in considerable numbers against a railroad proposed to be run through South Eighth and several other adjoining streets. At a meeting lately held by them they organized resolutions declaring the work a nuisance that ought to be abated.

NEW-JERSEY.

At 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, as the workmen on the new Merchants' Insurance Company building, on Broad-street, Newark, were raising a large carved stone to the second story, the derrick broke, causing the stone, weighing about a ton, fall to the ground. A laborer was struck by a piece of the broken wood, and barely escaped falling from the building. He was assisted home, and cared for by a physician.

The Fire Department of Jersey City paraded last evening about ½ o'clock in full uniform, with a band of music for each company, to receive a new truck for the Hook and Ladder Company No. 6. The truck is made in the Hibernia style, and is capable of the usual size and bears the name Hibernia resplendent upon a silver plate. The Department made a fine appearance, turning out about 300 strong, and after parading through the principal streets finally brought up at the station-house of Hook and Ladder No. 6.

A little son of EDWARD A. HAMPTON was drowned yesterday morning in a cistern on his father's farm, in the 23d Ward, Newark. The boy went out, saying he was going where the father was at work, but the family missed him after a time, and a search of many hours resulted in finding his lifeless body in the bottom of a cistern.

A German rag-picker, named GEO. STOLZ, residing in Newark, tried to hang himself on Sunday afternoon. He tied a rope around his neck, hitched it to clothes hook and jumped off a chair. His little seven years of age, whose names owned the house, found Stolzy's body cold as he was dead and cut him down. He has been sent to jail for ten days for the foolish act, which was caused by drunkenness.

One hundred and twenty tons of silver ore were shipped from the Cottonwood Silver Mines, near Salt Lake, Utah, last Saturday, direct to Newark.

JOSEPH K. SPENDLIFF was committed to jail to await trial on a charge of deceiving a young girl from home, and committing a rape upon her, on the 29th of May, 1870. He was committed by order of Recorder W. D. MYERS.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Capt. A. G. Clary has been ordered to take passage in the steamer of the 20th inst. to take command of the *Minister* as Key West. Lieut.-Commander J. H. Rowland, Chief Engineer T. H. Dodd, Passed Assistant Surgeon Burtis, and Second Assistant Engineers J. M. Emanuel, W. H. Platt and Thomas W. Mitch have been ordered to the *Dictator*, per the steamer of the 20th inst. Second Assistant Engineer J. E. Dunn has been ordered to the *Swatara*. Lieutenant Chapman C. Todd has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and ordered to the *Dictator*. The following, also, have been detached from their present duties and ordered to the *Dictator*:—Commander Charles O'Neill, from special duty at Boston; Lieut. C. B. Baird, from the Naval Station at Mound City; Assistant Engineer John H. Nelson, from the Navy-yard at Pensacola; Second Assistant Engineer Frank Hoffman, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and John Van Hovenberg, and Second Assistant Engineer James E. Berry, from the New-York Navy-yard. Capt. E. R. S. Calhoun has been detached from the command of the *Dictator*, upon the reporting of relief, and ordered to return home and wait orders; Pay-master F. H. Ellman, from the *Dictator*, upon the reporting of relief, and ordered to return home and wait orders; Lieut.-Commander DeWitt C. Kells, Lieut. F. W. Gwinner, Master W. S. McGunnegle and Wm. Little, First Assistant Engineer E. M. Olson and Second Assistant Engineers George T. Hayward, J. E. Ellis, George C. Hamilton and Alexander J. Bates, from the *Dictator*, and ordered to return home and await orders; Lieut.-Commander Chester Hatfield, from the command of the *Supply* and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Paymaster Edward W. Mitchell, from the *Supply* and ordered to settle accounts; Lieuts. Chas. W. Thomas and Douglass Robeson, Ensigns T. N. Lee, J. S. Rogers and Jas. P. Hitching, and Passed Assistant Surgeon H. B. Bingham, from the *Supply* and placed on waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 11.—A panic prevailed here and at Liverpool today. The market for American Securities and Stocks opened heavy and closed firmer and higher. The course of prices during the day is shown by the following table:

	11¾ A. M.	1¾ P. M.	4¾ P. M.
Consols for Money	92¾	92⅝	92⅞
Consols for account	92¾	92⅝	92⅞
U. S. 6-20s of 1862	87⅛	88¾	89¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	87⅛	88¾	89¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	87	88¾	89
U. S. 10-40s	86¾	84⅝	85¼
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	111	111	111
Erie Railroad shares	17¾	17¾	17¾
A. & G. W. R. shares	27⅜	27	26

PARIS, July 11—2 P. M.—The Bourse is now firmer. Rentes, 66f. 50c.

ANTWERP, July 11.—PETROLEUM opened quiet.

HAVRE, July 11.—COTTON opened declining both on spot and afloat. Tres ordinaire, on spot, 112f. 50c.; Low Middling, afloat, 114f. 50c.

LONDON, July 11.—Common Rosin firmer. TURPENTINE dull.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—4¼ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened flat and closed dull; Middling Uplands opened and closed 9¼d.@9¾d. and Middling Orleans at 9¼d.@9¾d.; the sales of the day were 12,000 bales, including 1,500 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat, 8s. 7d. @ 9s. 7d. for cental for No. 3 Red Western and 9s. 9d. @ 9s. 10d. for Red Winter. Yellow Corn and Barley at 41s. 6d. @ 42s. 6d. Pork is firmer but not quotably higher. Beef 112s. @ 120s. for 304 lbs., for Extra Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Tallow, 42s. 6d.

FRANKFORT, July 11.—The war rumors continue to affect American Bonds with securities of all descriptions. Five-twenty Bonds of 1862 have rapidly declined, and closed today at 87½.

HAVRE, July 11.—COTTON closed quiet on spot and to arrive.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5; Extra, $6 @ 6 25; Spring Wheat, Extra Family, $6 75@$8 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$6 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 50@$8 75; Fancy lots, $9@$10. WHEAT quiet; Pennsylvania Red, $1 40@$1 45; new Delaware, $1 41; White, $1 50@$1 60. RYE sells at $1 for Western; $1 10 for Pennsylvania. CORN in improved demand, and advanced 1c.; Yellow, $1 10 for Pennsylvania; $1 08 for Western; Mixed, $1 02@$1 06. OATS steady; 80c@85c. for Ohio; 60c. COTTON firm; Rio, 18½c.@17½c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES firmer. PROVISIONS—Small business and unchanged. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 15c.; Refined unsettled. WHISKEY dull. Western IRON, 37c. Cattle market moderately active this week; sales 1,400 head at 9¼c.@10c. for Extra; 7¼c.@8¾c. for Fair to Good; 5c. for Common. Sheep steady at 6½c.@6¾c. Hogs 5,000 head at 5c.@5½c. Hogs in demand at an advance; sales 9,500 head at $13 50@$13, the latter for Prime Corn-fed.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 11.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls., as to $6 25, for No. 3 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $8 @ $8 75 for Double Extra; all but one mill selling at outside quotations. WHEAT firm and nominally higher but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 42@$1 43. CORN quiet, held at 80c. for No. 1; during the afternoon firmer at $1 10 cash; $1 11¼, seller, last half this month. CORN quiet at 80c. for No. 2; during the afternoon steady at 81c., seller, last half this month; 83c., seller, August. OATS steady and unchanged. RYE steady at 70c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES quiet at 95c., iron-bound. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $22 50@$23. LARD, 15¾c.@16c. Live HOGS active at $5 @ $5 10. CATTLE dull and firmer for Shipping Steers, and lower for common and medium grades; $7@$8 for good to choice shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 111,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull and almost nominal.

BUFFALO, July 11.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 142,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Shipments—Wheat, 120,000 bushels; Corn, 82,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm at 10c. on Wheat, 9½c. on Corn, and 9½c. on Canal to New-York. FLOUR—Choice, $6 50@$7; 1,100,000 bushels; Corn, 80,000 bushels; Oats, 278,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels; Peas, 2,000 bushels. Rye Malt, 21,000 bushels. FLOUR firm; but little was doing. WHEAT opened firmer at 1c. rise, but closed dull at 1c. decline. No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 39, and closed dull and weak; sales also of 220,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 39@$1 40; 50,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 42. CORN dull; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 86c. RYE dull and nominal. PORK dull at $20 50. LARD dull at 15½c. HIGHWINES nominally $1.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—TOBACCO active at full prices. COTTON dull; low Middling, 21c.; receipts, 1,000 bales; shipments, 1,000 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 75@$5; Extra, $5 10@$5 75; Family, $5 75@$6 25; Double Extra, $6@$7; Treble Extra, $8@$9. WHEAT advanced 2c.@3c.; No. 2 Red, 95c.@96c.; No. 3 Red, $1 01@$1 02; No. 2 Chicago, 94c.@95c.; No. 3 Chicago, 87c.@88c. CORN firm; No. 2 Mixed, 80c. OATS steady at 50c. for Mixed. RYE and BARLEY nominal. PORK dull at $20 50. LARD dull at 15½c. HIGHW